LIBRARY

HEALTH
-5 NOV 51
53

South Oxfordshire Combined Districts

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
~~LIBRARY~~

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1950

OXFORD
GEO. BRYAN AND CO.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF
1951

SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS:

Medical Officer of Health:

B. W. Davy, M.D. (London), D.P.H.
44 Castle Street, Oxford. Telephone: Oxford 4176.

Sanitary Inspectors:

HENLEY BOROUGH

[2] [3]K. Appleton,
Council Offices, Market Place, Henley-on-Thames.
Telephone: Henley 219.

BICESTER URBAN DISTRICT

[2] [5]R. J. Connolly,
Council House, The Garth, Bicester. Telephone: Bicester 49.

THAME URBAN DISTRICT

[1] [5]T. C. Slack, M.I.Mun.E., M.S.E.,
Town Hall, Thame. Telephone: Thame 83.

BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

Senior Sanitary Inspector:[1] [3] D. S. Roderick,
76 Banbury Road, Oxford. Telephone: Oxford 59227.
Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector: [2] [3]F. A. Fawcett, D.P.A. (Oxon).
Additional Sanitary Inspector:[2] G. F. Tasker.

HENLEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Sanitary Inspector:[1] [3] [5]P. Walton,
Northfield House, Henley-on-Thames. Telephone: Henley 1046.
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector: [2] [3]H. G. T. Bolton.
Additional Sanitary Inspector: [2]N. Huppler.

PLOUGHLEY RURAL DISTRICT

Senior Sanitary Inspector:[2] [3] B. P. Garrod, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
Waverley House, Bicester. Telephone: Bicester 154.
Additional Sanitary Inspectors: [2] [4]G. A. Hudson, M.S.I.A.
[2]A. W. Eastes;

---

[1] Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

[2] Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

[3] Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

[4] Certificate of Liverpool University as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

[5] Also Engineer and Surveyor.

Sanitary Inspectors' Assistants:

Henley Borough: W. Furnival.
Bicester Urban District: L. E. R. Homer (also Clerk of Works), N. C. Alley.
Thame Urban District: R. E. Osborn.

Clerical Staff:

Medical Officer of Health's Office: Mrs. E. M. Thompson, Miss G. B. Genner, M.A. (part time)
Henley Borough: Mrs. K. E. Lewington
Bicester Urban District: N. C. Alley
Thame Urban District: R. E. Osborn
Bullingdon Rural District: L. W. Charlton
Henley Rural District: Miss M. E. Betts
Ploughley Rural District: A. L. W. Nokes

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1950

SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

To the Mayor, Chairmen, Aldermen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the South Oxfordshire Combined Districts for the year 1950 which has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of Circular 112/50 of the Ministry of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

(*a*) POPULATION. The Registrar General's estimates of the population of each of the Combined Districts at mid-year 1950 are, for the first time, estimates of the *home* population (that is, civilians plus members of the armed forces stationed in the area). The figures given differ very little from the 1949 figures for *total* population, which, however, include members of the armed forces serving overseas. No separate estimate is now given by the Registrar General of the non-civilians in each district.

Population trends, local and national, over the past sixteen years are demonstrated by the table given on page 5 in which the 1931 and 1951 Census figures have been included.

(*b*) DEATHS. During the year there were 913 deaths in the Combined Districts, 463 men and 450 women. Deaths are classified by the Registrar General under 36 headings, based on the abbreviated list of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948, and the deaths occurring in the area of each constituent authority are analysed under these headings in the district sections which follow.

The death rates calculated for each district are presented in two forms, *crude* and *corrected. Crude death rates* are rates which express no more than the ratio existing between the number of persons estimated to be resident in a district at mid-year and the number of persons that died in the district during that year. Though of interest, such rates are of limited value for purposes of comparing the mortality experience of different districts, because the proportion of males to females and young to old in the population varies from district to district. As a result a very healthy district the population of which contained an undue proportion of old people, amongst whom deaths would, quite naturally, be common, would show a higher crude death rate than a slum in which the population was predominantly young. For example, the crude death rates of seaside resorts which are much favoured by old people as places to which to retire are sometimes higher than the crude death rates of industrial towns which are less healthy but to which old people are not especially drawn.

To overcome this difficulty the Registrar General supplies a *comparability factor* for each district, based upon the age and sex composition of the population. If the crude death rate of a district be multiplied by this factor a new rate, the *corrected death rate,* results which has the advantage that it can be directly compared with the corrected death rates of other districts. For example, the corrected death rate of a healthy seaside resort would be lower than its crude death rate and almost certainly lower than the corrected death rate of the slum which previously its crude death rate had exceeded. In this way a truer measure of the relation between the healthiness of the seaside resort and the unhealthiness of the slum is provided.

During the war and for some years afterwards the Registrar General was unable to provide comparability factors and so only crude death rates are available for those years. In 1949, however, and again in 1950, the factors have been provided and the corrected death rates have been calculated.

(*c*) LIVE BIRTHS. During the year 1542 live births occurred in the Combined District compared with 1569 in 1949. The fall was not spread evenly over the several districts, in fact, in two of the rural districts there were more live births in 1950 than in 1949. The greatest decline in numbers was in the towns where 311 children were born in 1949 and only 242 in 1950. In the rural districts 1258 children were born in 1949 and 1300 in 1950. The slight fall in the birth rate of the Combined Districts as a whole is in keeping with the experience of the country generally in which the birth rate has been declining for a number of years following the marked increase in the number of births occurring during and again immediately after the war.

Just as the mortality experience of different districts cannot be compared by comparing their crude death rates, so no valid deductions about the fertility of the inhabitants of different districts can be drawn from a consideration of their crude birth rates. The number of births which occur in a district depends, like the number of deaths, upon the age and sex structure of the population and in consequence the Registrar General calculates another, and different, comparability factor by means of which the crude birth rates of districts may be standardized. Both crude and corrected rates have therefore been given for each district.

(*d*) STILL BIRTHS. During the year there were 21 male and 14 female still births in the Combined Districts. This gives a rate of 22.1 still births per 1000 total (live and still) births which is very close to the rate for England and Wales which is 22.6. The rate for the Combined Districts gives a truer picture of the state of affairs in the area than does an examination of the rates of the individual districts which vary from 13.0 to 63.1 per 1000 total births. Such variations are commonly

Year	England and Wales		Administrative County of Oxfordshire	Oxford County Borough	South Oxfordshire Combined Districts						
	Total Population	Civilian Population			Henley Borough	Bicester U.D.	Thame U.D.	Bullingdon R.D.	Henley R.D.	Ploughley R.D.	Combined Districts
Census 1931 (i)	39,952,377		129,245	80,539	7,074	3,004	2,964	21,730	14,391	12,713	61,876
1935 (ii)	40,645,000	—	131,400	88,200	7,158	3,201	3,154	22,900	14,230	13,240	63,883
1936 (ii)	40,839,000	—	132,550	90,140	7,205	3,163	3,053	23,320	14,290	13,330	64,361
1937 (ii)	41,031,000	—	133,660	92,440	7,028	3,303	3,051	23,610	14,400	13,610	65,002
1938 (ii)	41,215,000	—	135,200	94,090	7,024	3,344	3,028	24,040	14,480	13,640	65,556
1939 (ii)	41,460,000	—	137,660	95,600	7,075	3,406	3,085	25,040	14,720	13,890	67,216
1940 (iii)	41,862,000	39,889,000	157,850	96,570	8,813	3,998	3,817	28,470	19,170	14,550	78,818
1941 (iii)	41,748,000	38,743,000	178,230	106,900	10,080	4,369	4,173	32,410	22,140	17,090	90,262
1942 (iii)	41,897,000	38,243,000	164,110	104,600	9,000	4,050	3,776	29,550	19,880	16,170	81,426
1943 (iii)	42,259,000	37,818,000	157,330	103,900	8,611	3,961	3,742	28,040	19,010	15,810	79,174
1944 (iii)	42,449,000	37,785,000	153,130	100,370	8,642	3,751	3,625	27,100	19,300	14,780	77,198
1945 (iii)	42,636,000	38,157,000	146,590	98,020	8,699	3,562	3,461	24,840	18,410	14,270	73,242
1946 (iv)	42,737,000	40,595,000	146,390	100,590	8,565	3,547	3,426	24,540	18,130	14,190	72,398
1947 (iii)	43,050,000	41,786,000	155,200	103,210	8,684	3,681	3,409	24,870	18,390	14,730	73,764
1948 (iii)	43,502,000	42,750,000	160,250	105,150	8,430	3,800	3,510	28,630	20,090	16,140	80,600
1949 (v)	43,785,000	43,100,000	*163,500	*107,100	*8,400	*4,060	*3,500	*29,830	*19,830	*17,360	*82,980
			†173,780		†8,400	†4,940	†3,500	†32,960	†19,980	†21,600	†91,380
1950 (vi)	44,020,000	43,830,000	172,060	108,200	8,370	4,580	3,590	32,780	19,710	21,190	90,220
Census 1951 (i)	43,744,924		177,090	98,675	7,970	4,171	3,585	34,996	19,979	24,203	94,904

NOTES.

(i) The Census Populations comprise all persons enumerated on land, in barges and boats on inland waterways, in all vessels in ports or at anchorages at Census midnight other than ships of foreign navies, and also persons in boats on fishing or coastwise voyages which returned to port during April not having proceeded from a port outside Great Britain, Ireland or their adjacent islands. It does NOT include members of Armed Forces, Mercantile Marine or other civilians outside the country.

(ii) The figures given for the years 1935-39 inclusive are estimated resident mid-year populations.

(iii) The figures given for the years 1940-45 inclusive and 1947 and 1948 are estimated resident *civilian* mid-year populations (a total population is available for England and Wales only).

(iv) The figures for 1946 are estimated mean (not mid-year) populations.

(v) In 1949 the Registrar General supplied figures for both the total (†) and the civilian (*) estimated mid-year populations of districts.

(vi) The figures for 1950 are estimated mid-year *home* populations, that is they include members of the armed forces stationed in the area and merchant seamen, whether at home or overseas. They exclude members of the home forces stationed outside England and Wales and non-civilians of foreign countries, Dominions, etc., temporarily in this country.

found in rates calculated for communities which are small in relation to the county or country as a whole.

(*e*) Infant and Neonatal Mortality. The Infant and Neonatal mortality rates for England and Wales for 1950 were 29.8 and 18.5 deaths per 1000 live births respectively. The infant mortality rate is concerned with the deaths of children under the age of one year, the neonatal mortality rate with the deaths of children under the age of four weeks. The corresponding rates for the Combined Districts were 22.0 and 14.3 per 1000 live births and are thus both lower than those for England and Wales. Here again a truer picture is given by the rates for the Combined Districts as a whole than by the individual district rates which vary widely between 0.0 and 90.0 for the infant mortality rate and 0.0 and 54.5 for the neonatal mortality rate.

(*f*) Maternal Mortality. There were no deaths during the year as a result of childbirth. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.86 per 1000 total births.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease compares favourably with the experience of earlier years and does not call for special comment.

The table below records the number of cases (other than of tuberculosis) notified from the Combined Districts in each of the four quarters of the year, from which it will be seen that the heaviest incidence was during the summer months when the majority of the year's cases of measles and whooping cough occurred.

DISEASE	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Totals for Year
Measles	31	121	156	85	393
Whooping Cough	13	28	80	32	153
Poliomeylitis: Paralytic	2	—	3	1	6
Non Paralytic	—	—	1	—	1
Scarlet Fever	12	14	6	13	45
Pneumonia	22	5	3	8	38
Dysentery	1	1	5	7	14
Erysipelas	2	2	5	2	11
Food Poisoning	1	1	—	1	3
Malaria	1	—	—	1	2
TOTALS	85	172	259	150	666

A second table, on page 8, records the cases of infectious disease notified from the Combined Districts during the past sixteen years. The record for measles and whooping cough is incomplete as these diseases were not required to be notified until October 1939. In comparing the experience of one year with another reference should be made to the population figures given at the foot of the table, bearing in mind that the figures for the war years and thereafter until 1948 are of the civilian population only.

Although the population of the Combined Districts is only a small fraction of that of the whole country, certain national trends in the behaviour of some of the infectious diseases are recognizable in the experience of the Combined Districts over the past sixteen years. For example:

(a) *Poliomyelitis*: The increasing incidence of this disease is clearly demonstrated. Almost four times as many cases were notified in the Combined Districts in the five years following the war as were notified in a similar period immediately preceding it.

(b) *Cerebrospinal Fever*: The high incidence of this disease in the early part of the war and the steady decline since then to the pre-war level is clearly shown.

(c) *Diphtheria*: The beneficial effects of the anti-diphtheria campaign are recorded in the steadily diminishing incidence of that disease. In 1950, for the first time, no case was recorded in the Combined Districts. The figures for the country as a whole are so striking that they are given below.

NOTIFICATIONS OF AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA
ENGLAND AND WALES 1938-50

Year	Corrected No. of cases Notified	Number of Deaths
1938	65,008	2,861
1939	47,343	2,133
1940	46,281	2,480
1941	50,797	2,641
1942	41,404	1,827
1943	34,662	1,371
1944	23,199	934
1945	18,596	722
1946	11,986	472
1947	5,609	244
1948	3,575	156
1949	1,880	85
1950	980	39

(d) *Dysentery*: Dysentery was first made notifiable in 1919 when it was regarded as a rare disease in this country. It is now common, although the case fatality, which was given as 26 per cent in 1919, is

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified in the South Oxfordshire Combined Districts in the Years 1935–1950
(Excluding Tuberculosis)

Disease	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	—	10	1	2	8	2	—	4	2	1	22	2	15	7
Cerebrospinal Fever ...	—	—	1	3	1	26	21	9	10	3	7	4	6	—	3	—
Diphtheria	13	5	42	26	30	10	23	10	10	10	9	12	7	2	1	—
Dysentery	—	—	3	1	2	40	5	107	26	82	61	42	22	35	9	14
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	14	12	7	19	14	14	16	22	18	23	17	11	5	9	10	11
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Malaria	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	11	4	1	1	2
Measles	?	?	?	?	?	951	1281	441	1212	105	1366	81	519	911	1065	393
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	2	3	1	—	2	1	2	1	1	4	5	4	2	3	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	34	42	31	42	24	44	42	25	52	51	31	32	30	16	35	38
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	12	9	6	3	12	6	6	4	6	7	5	4	4	6	1	—
Scarlet Fever	99	117	79	41	84	165	161	93	216	147	123	48	41	54	43	45
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever... ...	1	3	1	1	1	7	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	?	?	?	?	?	60	393	55	229	231	72	158	218	206	189	153
POPULATION ...	63,933	64,361	65,002	65,556	67,216	78,818	90,262	81,426	79,174	77,198	73,242	72,398	73,764	80,600	91,380	90,220

now 2 per cent of recorded cases. In the past the majority of recorded cases was notified from residential institutions, particularly mental hospitals, but it is now clear that dysentery is not uncommon amongst the population at large and in fact must be regarded as endemic in the country.

In the Combined Districts investigation has regularly revealed that when a few cases of dysentery are notified from a district there are always other people in the neighbourhood suffering from dysenteric symptoms. Some of them never seek medical advice and others, who do, recover so quickly that dysentery is not suspected. The number of those who are healthy carriers cannot be estimated without extensive stool examination, which has not been practicable, but in outbreaks in other areas where it has been possible to examine large numbers of stool specimens from schools and from apparently healthy members of infected households many healthy carriers have been demonstrated.

In the Combined Districts the principal sufferers, other than patients in mental hospitals, have been children under the age of seven, amongst whom infection appears to have spread at school and from whom, in some instances, adults, particularly mothers, have become infected.

Now, when cases of dysentery are notified from a district, attempts are made to limit the spread of infection by arranging for the schools to exclude all children known to be suffering from diarrhoea and by informing the local practitioners that dysentery has been confirmed in their area so that there is greater likelihood of the mild case being correctly diagnosed and treated and so that suitable advice on personal hygiene may be given to the families in which cases occur.

(e) *Food Poisoning*: The notification of food poisoning was made compulsory under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, but it was not until 1949 that medical officers of health were required to include cases of food poisoning in their weekly and quarterly returns of notifiable diseases to the General Register Office.

In the past ten years or so there has been a steady and significant rise in the number of cases reported each year in England and Wales. Some of the increase may be due to improved diagnosis and more conscientious notification by medical practitioners, but part of the increase is due primarily to the lowered standards of food hygiene which resulted from war-time conditions and which have not improved, as they should, since the war ended.

The effects of these lowered standards acting alone might have been slight but they have been magnified by the shortage of modern premises and equipment and in particular by the extension of community feeding which began during the war and has become a well established feature of modern life in the form of school and works' canteens and civic restaurants.

Despite the national increase in the recorded incidence of food poisoning the Combined Districts have been fortunate in escaping any major outbreak of food poisoning and the number of cases notified has been small. This is not a reason for complacency, however, community feeding exists in the area as elsewhere and there is no reason to believe that the Districts' immunity from attack can continue indefinitely unless the standards of hygiene amongst food handlers are maintained at a high level by adequate control and educational measures.

Control is effected by the vigilance of the sanitary inspectors and, in the three rural districts, their hands have been strengthened by the adoption during the year of the model by-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938 for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and the sale of food in the open air. At the end of the year the adoption of these by-laws was under consideration by the three urban areas.

As the only certain method of permanently raising standards of hygiene in food handlers is by the instruction of food handlers in the reasons for the importance of cleanliness in their work and by arousing their interest in achieving high standards it is proposed, in collaboration with the County Medical Officer and the Medical Officer of Health of the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts, to make a start in this important branch of health education in 1951.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 96 new cases of tuberculosis (75 pulmonary and 21 non-pulmonary) were notified in the Combined Districts and there were 17 deaths from the disease (15 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary). The death rate was therefore 0.19 per 1000 of the home population which compares very favourably with the rate of 0.36 per 1000 for England and Wales.

The age distribution of the 96 new cases (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) is given on page 11. As the table clearly shows, it is characteristic of this disease that it strikes down the young adult and those in the prime of life; 75 per cent of those affected were 45 years of age or less and 60 per cent were 35 or less; over a quarter were in the age group 16—25.

In this country, of the communicable diseases which kill, tuberculosis and poliomyelitis are the only two remaining the incidence of which we have so far failed to control adequately; the others, which once took such heavy toll, are now scarcely more than names. Plague and cholera which regularly swept this country in the past are now thought of as tropical diseases; smallpox and typhoid break through our defences so rarely that the occurrence of a single case is front page news; diphtheria is now responsible for only a few deaths in each year.

As yet we know too little about poliomyelitis to be able to control its spread with certainty. There is no such justification for our failure to control tuberculosis, however; we have the knowledge, but we lack the determination to make available the very considerable material resources necessary to control the spread of this disease. The population is far too complacent about tuberculosis and seems unmoved by, or perhaps unaware of, the fact that in England and Wales 500 people die every week from a disease, the cause and method of spread of which have been known for well over half a century.

New cases of Tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) notified during 1950.

Age	Henley M.B.		Bicester U.D.		Thame U.D.		Bullingdon R.D.C.		Henley R.D.C.		Ploughley R.D.C.		Combined Districts	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
2–5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
6–15	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	3	–	1	1	–	3	6
16–25	–	–	4	1	3	–	7	3	4	3	2	–	20	7
26–35	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	3	4	–	3	9	8
36–45	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	11	4
46–55	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	–	–	2	–	6	6
56–65	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	5	2
66–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	3	1
Not Stated	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Totals	1	1	5	3	4	1	26	15	13	9	12	6	61	35

AN OUTBREAK OF GASTRO-ENTERITIS

In June and July there occurred a widespread outbreak of gastro-enteritis of uncertain origin. Symptoms lasted only a day or two, few sufferers sought medical aid and the illness would probably have been popularly labelled 'gastric 'flu' and have aroused little comment had the *Daily Telegraph* not given publicity to the outbreak and reported that some inhabitants of Benson, Roke, Ewelme and Berrick Salome were ascribing their symptoms to fumes from weedkiller sprayed on the fields. The picture was further complicated because Dr. Wood, the Director of the Reading Public Health Laboratory, had the previous day reported that he was investigating a number of cases of what appeared to him to be food poisoning resulting from the consumption of a cake which had been baked in the Benson area and eaten at a christening party in Reading.

With the assistance of the Public Health Laboratory, Oxford, the outbreak was investigated and it was found that cases closely resembling those reported in the Benson district were occurring over a wide area, including a hutted camp, a children's home and a Royal Air Force station. In Henley-on-Thames several members of crews taking part in the Royal Regatta were amongst those affected.

Dr. Wood advanced the disturbing theory that the cases of suspected food poisoning in Reading and the generalized gastro-enteritis were one and the same illness and were due to some hitherto unrecognized contaminant in flour. Many sufferers in the Benson district, however, held firm to their belief that they had been poisoned by weedkiller, whilst the local practitioners refused to be alarmed and were confident that this was the 24 hour diarrhoea, probably of virus origin, of which they had had experience in earlier years.

Interest in the outbreak was not confined to the area. As a result of the publicity given to Dr. Wood's theory of contaminated flour the Principal Medical Officer of the Ministry of Food telephoned for information, and the reference in the *Daily Telegraph* to weedkiller prompted the Senior Medical Officer of Pest Control Limited to come over from Cambridge in order to hear at first hand about what he believed to be an unwarranted and dangerously misleading assumption.

The investigation was divided into a number of parts:

(1) The collection of clinical and pathological information about individual cases in the Benson district.

(2) The investigation of the bakery in which the christening cake had been made and the visiting of homes to which similar cakes had been sold.

(3) The visiting of all farms in the Benson district on which spraying had been carried out.

(4) The collection of information about the nature of all other similar outbreaks in the area.

The findings may be summarized as follows:

(1) No causal organism was isolated from any stool specimens including those taken from patients who had eaten the christening cake.

(2) No pathogenic organism was isolated nor poisonous material detected in what remained of the christening cake.

(3) Various members of the baker's family (in common with others in their village) had been ill with gastro-enteritis at the time that the christening cake was being iced.

(4) The only poisonous weedkiller sprayed that season in the Benson area had been used six weeks before and was of a type the symptoms of poisoning with which do not resemble those manifested in the outbreak.

(5) The symptoms of those affected were remarkably constant and included headache, giddiness, abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhoea (particularly vomiting). The acute phase commonly lasted only 12—48 hours and was followed by a feeling of weakness for a further day or two. There was a number of instances in which there was evidence suggesting that the condition was infectious and spread easily from person to person, particularly amongst members of the same family. The incubation period seemed to be one to two days.

In view of these findings it was decided that:

(1) there was no evidence to support the suggestion that poisoning with weedkiller had occurred

(2) there was little evidence to suggest that contaminated flour was responsible for the outbreak

(3) it was possible, though not proven, that the christening cake had given rise to gastro-enteritis in a proportion of those who had eaten some of it

(4) the majority of the cases occurring throughout the district were probably cases of 'epidemic nausea and vomiting' a condition suspected to be of virus origin, about which knowledge is at present limited and the occurrence of which has been previously reported in the literature in this country by Miller and Raven (1936), Gray (1939) and Bradley (1943).

HOUSING

By the end of 1950 1511 new houses had been completed in the Combined Districts since the end of the war. 1185 were erected by local authorities and 326 by private enterprise. A further 550 houses (approximately) were in course of construction at the close of the year, 513 of them by local authorities.

The demand for housing continues unabated and at the end of the year about 3550 applications for council houses were outstanding, that is about 150 more than at the end of 1949.

The adverse effects of unsuitable housing make themselves felt in almost every aspect of the life of a family and, in consequence, the provision, by reconditioning and new building, of adequate housing accommodation, for all who seek it, is the greatest single domestic task with which this country is faced. Without proper housing the average individual cannot attain the full development of mind and body of which he is potentially capable.

No one can reasonably doubt this; nevertheless it cannot be repeated too often, particularly when, as at present, new building is limited to a small annual quota of houses and reconditioning is difficult and expensive. Once a social evil has been recognized, the longer it remains unremedied the greater is the danger that it will come to be looked upon as irremediable and so accepted as part of the normal pattern of contemporary life. This is particularly true of rural housing, not only because the difficulty of providing adequate housing is even greater than in the town but also because there are some who doubt the wisdom of making a widespread provision of domestic amenities in villages because they fear that it constitutes an undesirable urbanization of the rural areas.

This latter point of view cannot be condemned too strongly. There are no valid arguments against making every effort to raise the standards of housing in country districts, by new building, by reconstruction and by the extension of water and sewerage services to villages. The rebirth of rural England, to which many look forward, will be helped not hindered by the abolition of as many unfit, ill equipped cottages as possible. It is appalling to contemplate the infinite waste of human energy, mental as well as physical, which results from life in a damp, tumbledown house without main water, sink, bath, water heater or drains. The effects on health and welfare of life in such houses are often indirect and intangible and are certainly not to be measured by the morbidity and mortality statistics of a district. Health is far more than a freedom from gross disease and to fail to appreciate this is to fail to recognize the chronic ill-health, mental and physical, produced by adverse living conditions.

In consequence, however great the difficulties and however pressing other demands on available resources may be, there must not, on any account, be any relaxation of effort until good houses, adequately equipped, are available in sufficient numbers to satisfy the effective demand for them.

CARAVANS

There are two ways in which a local sanitary authority may grant licences authorizing persons to use caravans within their boundaries. The first is by granting a licence authorizing a person to station and use a caravan in a specified location in the district (i.e. a 'caravan licence'). This licence is usually given for the period of a year only but is renewable. The second is by granting a licence authorizing a person to allow land occupied by him within the district to be used as a site for a specified number of caravans (i.e. a 'site licence'). There is doubt whether a local authority has any power to limit the term of such a licence and it is held by some that once the licence is given it cannot be revoked.

The first method is that usually employed for licensing single caravans for use by their owners whilst the second method, although it is sometimes used for individual caravans, is that most commonly employed for the licensing of commercial caravan sites.

In either case, whichever method of licensing is employed, the licensee must also apply to the Planning Authority (the County or County Borough Council) for planning permission which, when granted, is for a limited period, usually one to three years, commonly only one.

In the past the attitude of most local authorities towards trailer caravans has been based upon a reluctance to encourage the multiplication of these convenient but undecorative mobile holiday bungalows within their boundaries. But times have changed, and the continuing shortage of houses is causing an increasing number of people to seek other means of achieving domestic independence. Chief among these is the use of the trailer caravan as a permanent home. Caravan builders have been quick to answer the call for a greatly increased supply of their products and their output has grown each year since the end of the war.

It is clear that the vast majority of these caravans are being built for permanent occupation as homes and not for occasional holiday use and in consequence local authorities must re-examine their attitude towards caravans and caravan sites.

The probability must be faced that caravans are likely to house a significant proportion of the population for a number of years to come. The establishment of a caravan site is, therefore, in effect, the establishment of a new, temporary, community of homes, in which families will live and children grow up.

Because trailer caravans were originally designed for holiday purposes there is the danger of continuing to think of them in this context only and when issuing licences to use land as a site for caravans to impose conditions no more stringent than those required for the licensing of sites for the use of holiday campers and caravanners. Such standards though adequate for temporary, summer, use are too low to ensure that a site is suitable for permanent occupation, in all weathers, by people for whom it is their only home. Unless standards are set high, local authorities are in danger of appearing to condone the establishment of communities exposed to just those insanitary circumstances which at the same time they are striving to improve in their districts.

It must also be borne in mind that the issue of a licence to use land as a caravan site often bestows on the owner of the land the right to operate a very profitable business. The charge to station a caravan is commonly ten shillings a week (sometimes more) for which the minimum of services may be provided—maybe no more than the right to park a caravan in a field and to draw water from a stand pipe. Under such conditions a site licensed to accommodate fifty caravans may yield an owner a substantial income in return for a negligible capital outlay. This is a form of licensed exploitation which every local authority must deplore.

It is therefore essential that a local authority should decide what should be the minimum requirements which must be satisfied before a licence to use land as a caravan site is granted. The object of the conditions should be to endeavour to ensure that caravan dwellers enjoy sanitary conditions approaching those of prefrabricated estates, which in some respects caravan sites resemble. It may be that some caravan sites will ultimately be required to have a life as long as that of some prefabricated estates, and it must not be forgotten that past experience of sub-standard housing suggests that a proportion of caravan dwellers will develop a taste for this mode of living and will wish to continue it, just as some people who lived in 'shacks' after the first World War preferred to stay where they were even when satisfactory houses became available. It is therefore all the more necessary to ensure that standards of caravan life are as high as possible and that caravan dwellers should not, if avoidable, become adapted to lowered standards from which in some cases it may later be difficult to raise them.

In consultation with the Senior Sanitary Inspectors a schedule of minimum conditions was therefore drawn up and submitted to each of the constituent authorities for their consideration, with the recommendation that they should, as a routine, be attached to all licences to use land for the purpose of a caravan site. (It should be clearly understood that these conditions are designed to apply to *land* licensed for the purpose of commercial caravan *sites* and not to the licensing of *single caravans* for use by their owners on individual sites.)

The conditions are designed to control the types and condition of caravans permitted on the site, the spacing of caravans and the minimum size of plot for the exclusive use of each occupier and the erection of huts and sheds adjacent to caravans; to ensure the provision of a pure and readily available water supply and adequate closet, drainage and refuse disposal arrangements and finally to ensure that the site shall be so laid out that caravan dwellers are able to walk dry shod from the public highway to their caravans at all times of the year and in all weathers.

The schedule of conditions was accepted by the Henley and Ploughley Rural District Councils and, accepted in principle by the Borough Council of Henley-on-Thames and the Bullingdon Rural District Council. The Urban District Councils of Bicester and Thame agreed to give further consideration to the matter should they ever be requested to license land within their boundaries for use as a caravan site.

One final difficulty remains. The conditions are the very minimum considered essential for ensuring decent living conditions on a caravan site. They do, nevertheless, involve the owner of a site in a certain amount of initial expense which he is anxious to reduce to a minimum or avoid altogether, unless he can be certain that he can operate the the site long enough to see a return on his money. In order to occupy a caravan or operate a caravan site it is necessary not only to obtain a licence from the Sanitary Authority but also planning permission from the Planning Authority. In the past either the Sanitary Authority or the Planning Authority or both have been loath to licence a caravan site for more than a brief period. In consequence it is not easy to ensure the full co-operation of site owners in providing facilities at least up to the standard of the minimum conditions and their reluctance is understandable.

If the view is accepted that caravan sites, however unwanted they may be are unavoidable in most districts and further that, in view of the housing situation they are likely to remain occupied for a number of years to come then it is essential that those who own and operate them should be required, encouraged and assisted to make them as suitable for their purpose as possible. In order that this may be done the licence of the Sanitary Authority and the permission of the Planning Authority must be for at least three years, preferably more, and it is essential therefore that the Local Sanitary Authority and the Planning Authority should co-operate in order to ensure uniformity in their outlook, purpose and action in the matter of caravan sites.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948, SECTION 47

Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948, certain local authorities, including county district councils are given powers to apply to the court of summary jurisdiction for an order for the removal to and detention in a suitable hospital or other institution of any person whom their medical officer of health, after thorough inquiry and consideration, certifies to be suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary circumstances and is unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

Action under this Section was taken in only one case during 1950 although a number of persons who were suspected of being in need of care and attention were visited and their circumstances investigated.

When an old person is found living alone in squalid surroundings it is easy to conclude that he or she would be better off in an institution, living under decent conditions and enjoying regular meals and the benefits of expert care. But this is a point of view which is rarely shared by the old person concerned who may have lived in the same cottage for half a century or more and whose happiness and longevity is more likely to be reduced than increased by forcible removal to unfamiliar surroundings and a totally different way of life.

In practice, therefore, provided a person appears capable of leading an independent life, however simple, and provided that there are relatives or friends nearby and that the health and welfare of neighbours is not endangered, I have always recommended the local authority to take no action under the National Assistance Act although the old person may be living a very primitive existence under conditions which by modern standards must be considered insanitary.

Persons living in such circumstances are kept under supervision and they are also visited from time to time by a health visitor or the welfare officer or an officer of the National Assistance Board and sometimes by all three.

There are cases, it is true, in which old persons, moved to an institution against their will, have later been grateful that the break with the former way of life had been made, but the older and more senile the person and the more primitive his home surroundings the less likely is an enforced change to be to his ultimate advantage.

In a case where removal to an institution appears desirable though not essential details are given to the Welfare Officer so that he may call and attempt to persuade the old person to enter an institution voluntarily.

This is my second Annual Report to the Combined Districts and it is also my last. By the time it is printed and circulated I shall have taken up an appointment elsewhere. May I, therefore, in conclusion, record my appreciation of the support which I have received from the Committees of the Constituent Authorities of the Combined Districts and may I also express to the Sanitary Inspectors of these districts my sincere thanks for their co-operation during the sixteen months I have been Medical Officer of Health.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

B. W. DAVY,

Medical Officer of Health.

44 Castle Street,
Oxford.

July 1951.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF HENLEY-ON-THAMES

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	1416
Population:	
Census (1931)	7074
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (1950) Home Population	8370
Census (1951)	7970
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)...	1810
(1950)	2283
Number of Families or separate occupiers (1931) ...	1825
Rateable Value	£56785
Product of a Penny Rate ... ... (estimated)	£226

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

Besides the occupations common to most up-river Thames-side towns brewing and light engineering are carried on in the town.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude	Corrected
Henley-on-Thames					
Legitimate ...	50	49	99		
Illegitimate ...	1	4	5		
TOTAL ...	51	53	104	12.4	12.9
England and Wales				15.8	

STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)
Henley-on-Thames				
Legitimate ...	4	2	6	
Illegitimate ...	1	—	1	
TOTAL ...	5	2	7	63.1
England and Wales				22.6

DEATHS (CIVILIAN)

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude	Corrected
Henley-on-Thames	60	58	118	14.1	11.1
England and Wales	...	...	...	... 11.6	

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The 118 deaths in Henley-on-Thames were accounted for as follows:

	Male	Female	Persons
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	2	—	2
Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	2	2
Cancer, stomach	3	—	3
Cancer, lung	1	—	1
Cancer, breast	—	2	2
Cancer, other	4	3	7
Leukaemia and aleukaemia ...	—	1	1
Diabetes...	1	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	18	28
Coronary disease, angina ...	4	10	14
Hypertension with heart disease	4	3	7
Other heart disease	9	9	18
Other circulatory disease ...	2	3	5
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Bronchitis	4	1	5
Peptic ulcer	1	—	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	—	1
Congenital malformations ...	—	1	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	3	4	7
Motor vehicle accidents ...	—	1	1
All other accidents	1	1	2
Suicide	—	1	1
All Causes	60	58	118

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.86 maternal deaths per 1000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

	Males	Females	Persons	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Henley-on-Thames				
Legitimate ...	2	—	2	
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	2	—	2	19.2
England and Wales				29.8*

(* per 1000 *related* live births, i.e. births occurring, not during the calendar year 1950 but during the twelve months in which the babies who died were themselves born.)

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age.

Henley-on-Thames

	Males	Females	Persons	Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Legitimate ...	2	—	2	
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	
	2	—	2	19.2
England and Wales				18.5*

(* per 1000 related live births)

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

As the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading is nearer to Henley than the Oxford Laboratory some practitioners prefer to send their specimens there.

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. Water is supplied by the Henley-on-Thames Water Company, Limited, from two bore-holes, each sunk 200 feet into middle chalk. The one at Greys Road, Henley, is 8 inches in diameter, the other at Reading Road, Harpsden is 12 inches in diameter. Both supplies are chlorinated and softened by the base exchange process from 19°-21° (Clark) to between 8° and 9° (Clark). Monthly samples taken for bacteriological examination have always demonstrated the water to be highly satisfactory.

The Harpsden Pumping Station which was closed in August 1949 for alteration was brought into service again in June 1950.

Of the 2337 occupied dwellings (2283 houses and 54 huts) 2332 have a piped main water supply (2307 direct into the house and 25 to a stand pipe) and 5 are dependent upon wells the water from which, in each case, is piped into the house.

Sewage Disposal. The majority of the houses in the town are connected to the public sewers as the table given below demonstrates.

The schemes put in hand during 1949 to extend the public sewers and to connect 29 premises thereto in order to reduce the number of cesspools in the town were completed during the year.

The drainage of the town is arranged on the 'Separate System' (i.e. surface water and sewage are disposed of separately). Surface water is discharged directly into the River Thames through oil traps. Sewage is lifted to the sewage disposal works by Shone Ejectors operated by compressed air produced at the Lambridge Wood Pumping Station.

Complaints continued to be received from time to time during the year about the smell from the Council's sewage disposal works at Assenden in the Henley Rural District. In July the Council resolved to seek the assistance of a firm of consulting engineers and in August they began their inspection of the works. At the end of the year their report was still awaited.

Summary of Closet Provision and Water Supply

Method of Sewage Disposal	Type of Water Supply		
	Well	Main Water	
		To stand pipe	Piped into house
Chemical Closet	5	—	12
Pail Closet	—	—	—
Water Closet			
To main sewer	—	25	2220
To cesspool	—	—	75

SECTION D

HOUSING

New Construction since 1945

(a) *By the Council*

	Houses				Bungalows
	Bedrooms			Prefabs	
	2	3	4		
Total constructed 1945—49	—	38	4	34	4
Number completed during 1950	—	38	2	—	10
Number under construction at 31.12.50 ...	—	56	12	—	2
Total completed and under construction ...	—	132	18	34	16

(b) *By Private Enterprise*

Since 1945 27 houses have been built by private enterprise.

Housing Needs of the Borough. It is estimated that a further 250 houses are required to satisfy the present demand for accommodation.

Huts and caravans. At the close of the year the Council was in control of three sites on which were 54 ex-service huts converted for use as temporary houses. On another site were 35 caravans also occupied as dwellings.

Inspections made, Notices served and Orders made

	Under the Public Health Act, 1936	Under the Housing Act, 1936
Inspections made	88	3
Notices served		
Informal	60	—
Statutory	11	—
Orders made	—	—

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat. Slaughtering is carried out centrally at Reading and only when casualties occur is meat inspection, other than that carried out in shops, required in the Borough.

Ice Cream. During the course of the year premises were inspected under the Ice Cream Regulations.

Food Poisoning. There was one case of food poisoning notified during the year. It occurred in a woman of 20 and was caused by *Salmonella typhi-murium.* The source of the infection is unknown.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year

	Number of cases notified M.	Number of cases notified F.
Whooping Cough	1	—
Dysentery	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary	1	1	1	2	4	4	2	—
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

FACTORIES ACT 1937

(a) *Inspection of Factories*

	Number in Register	Inspections made	Written Notices served	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ...	21	26	8	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	46	35	—	—
3. Other premises	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	67	61	8	—

(b) *Cases in which defects were found*

Defect	Number found	Number remedied
Want of Cleanliness	6	6
Sanitary Conveniences		
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1
TOTAL	8	8

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948—SECTION 47

Action was taken under this Section of this Act in the case of one person. He was a man aged 80 living on his own. He had no relatives able to care for him and although his next door neighbour had for some years provided him with a mid-day meal and had helped him with his laundry she found that with advancing years she grew less able to attend to him.

He was excessively dirty and the house in which he lived was very scantily furnished and completely uncared for. He was somewhat infirm and his behaviour and falling standards of personal hygiene indicated that he was becoming senile.

He was visited on a number of occasions and finally agreed that he would be well advised to accept the offer of a place in an institution. By the time the Welfare Officer called, however, he had changed his mind and decided to stay where he was. This was thought to be undesirable as he was clearly in need of care and attention and a certificate was given to this effect and an application made to the Magistrates' Court in July 1950 when an order was made for his removal to a local institution. The man himself attended the Court and thus provided perhaps the best evidence of his need for institutional care. He died about six months later as a result of a cerebral thrombosis.

BICESTER URBAN DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	1679
Population:	
Census (1931)	3004
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (1950) Home Population	4580
Census (1951)	4171
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)...	786
(1950)...	1040
Number of Families or separate occupiers (1931) ...	800
Rateable Value	£19990
Product of a Penny Rate	£80

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

Bicester is a market town in the midst of a predominantly agricultural area. The principal occupation is therefore agriculture although the largest single employer of labour from the town is the Base Ordnance Depot nearby in the Ploughley Rural District.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude	Corrected
Bicester					
Legitimate ...	36	44	80		
Illegitimate ...	1	2	3		
TOTAL ...	37	46	83	18.1	17.6
England and Wales				15.8	

STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)
Bicester				
Legitimate ...	1	2	3	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	1	2	3	34.9
England and Wales				22.6

DEATHS (CIVILIAN)

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude	Corrected
Bicester	30	21	51	11.1	11.8
England and Wales	...	...	...	... 11.6	

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The 51 deaths in the Bicester Urban District were accounted for as follows:

	Males	Females	Persons
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
Cancer, stomach	1	2	3
Cancer, lung	1	—	1
Cancer, breast	—	2	2
Cancer, other	3	—	3
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	1	—	1
Diabetes...	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	2	10
Coronary disease, angina ...	2	2	4
Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
Other heart disease	5	7	12
Other circulatory disease ...	2	—	2
Bronchitis	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	—	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	1	2	3
All causes	30	21	51

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.86 maternal deaths per 1000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY AND NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths of infants under one year of age during the year. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales for 1950 was 29.8 deaths per 1000 live births. The neo-natal mortality rate for England and Wales for 1950 was 18.5 deaths of children under four weeks of age per 1000 live births.

Section B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. For two-thirds of the year the town's water came from two sources. The first a bore-hole on the outskirts of the town from which water is pumped to storeage tanks adjoining. The second, subsidiary, supply was derived from a closed well in the Council's yard in the centre of the town. Water from the well was boosted direct into the mains.

The quantity of water available from these two sources was insufficient for the town's needs and arrangements were made to secure a supplementary supply of 30,000 to 40,000 gallons a day from a borehole in the town belonging to British Railways. This source of supply became available in September and by the end of the year a total of 3,020,000 gallons had been taken from this supplementary source. There is now no longer any need to use the well in the Council Yard for drinking purposes.

Bacteriological examination of the water has been made ten times and chemical examination twice during the year and each specimen was reported to be satisfactory.

Of the 1048 occupied dwellings in the town (1040 houses and 8 huts), 1039 have a piped main water supply (986 direct into the house and 53 to a stand pipe) and 9 are dependent upon wells.

Sewage Disposal. The town's sewage disposal plant has for long been overloaded and incapable of dealing adequately with the sewage delivered to it. The new works which are urgently required continue to be the subject of negotiation between the Council, the Ministry of Health and the County Council.

The majority of the houses in the town are connected to the public sewers as the following table demonstrates:

Method of Sewage Disposal	Type of Water Supply		
	Well	Main Water	
		To stand pipe	Piped into house
Chemical Closet	—	8	—
Pail Closet	9	—	—
Water Closet			
To main sewer	—	45	986
To cesspool	—	—	—
Total	9	53	986

SECTION D

HOUSING

New Construction since 1945

(a) *By the Council*

	Houses			Bungalows for old people
	Bedrooms			
	2	3	4	
Total completed 1945-49 ...	10	32	—	—
Number completed in 1950 ...	8	8	—	—
Number under construction at 31.12.50	—	80	—	—
Total completed and under construction	18	120	—	—

In addition the Council has converted an old Poor Law Institution into 18 flats, fifteen of them with 3 bedrooms and three with 2 bedrooms.

(b) *By Private Enterprise.* Since 1945 5 houses have been erected by private enterprise. At 31.12.50 a further three were under construction.

Huts and Moveable Dwellings. There are two huts sites in the town on which are 8 huts. At the end of the year one of these sites was in the course of being cleared.

The caravan camp on the Buckingham Road has been included in a compulsory purchase order. The site was used for caravans throughout the year.

Inspections made, Notices served and Orders made

	Under the Public Health Act, 1936	Under the Housing Act, 1936
Inspections made	57	64
Notices served		
Informal	54	23
Statutory	—	—
Orders made	—	—

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat. Slaughtering is carried out centrally at Banbury and inspection in the town is limited to cases of animals slaughtered as casualties.

Food Poisoning. There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

Food Inspected and Condemned.

	lbs.	Tins
Meat (Bruised)...	117	
,, (Bone Taint)	30	
Fish (Stale)	28	
Canned Meat (Blown)	149	
,, Fruit (Blown)	472	
,, Soups (Blown)		12
,, Vegetables (Various) (Blown) ...		336
,, Milk (Blown)		40
,, Fish		4

Section F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year.

	Number of cases notified	
	M	F
Whooping Cough...	1	2
Measles	37	33
Poliomyelitis	—	2

Tuberculosis

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary	5	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Non-Pulmonary	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—

FACTORIES ACT 1937

(a) *Inspection of Factories* ...

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Written Notices served	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ...	9	19	—	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	18	36	—	—
3. Other premises	—	—	—	—

(b) *Cases in which defects were found*

Defect	Number found	Number remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	10	10	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	2	2	—
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	—	1	1
TOTAL	12	13	1

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948—SECTION 47

No action was taken under this Section of this Act during the year.

URBAN DISTRICT OF THAME

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	3140
Population	
Census (1931)	2964
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (1950) Home Population	3590
Census (1951)	3585
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)...	817
Number of Families or separate occupiers (1931) ...	819
Rateable Value	£19985
Product of a Penny Rate	£75

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The town is an agricultural centre with a large weekly market. There are, in addition, light engineering works and a large laundry.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude	Corrected
Thame					
Legitimate ...	25	23	48		
Illegitimate	3	4	7		
TOTAL ...	28	27	55	15.3	16.5
England and Wales				15.8	

STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)
Thame				
Legitimate ...	—	1	1	
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	—	1	1	17.9
England and Wales				22.6

DEATHS (CIVILIAN)

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude	Corrected
Thame	25	28	53	14.8	13.0
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	11.6	

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The 53 deaths in Thame were accounted for as follows:

	Males	Females	Persons
Cancer, lung	2	—	2
Cancer, other	—	4	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	2	5	7
Coronary disease, angina ...	1	1	2
Hypertension with heart disease	1	4	5
Other heart disease	5	6	11
Other circulatory disease ...	1	1	2
Pneumonia	1	—	1
Bronchitis	—	1	1
Peptic ulcer	1	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	4	—	4
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	2	—	2
Congenital malformations ...	2	—	2
Other defined and ill defined diseases	2	5	7
Accidents other than motor accidents	1	1	2
All causes	25	28	53

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.86 maternal deaths per 1000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

	Males	Females	Persons	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Thame				
Legitimate ...	2	2	4	
Illegitimate ...	1	—	1	
TOTAL ...	3	2	5	90.9
England and Wales ...	...	...	... ...	29.8*

(*per 1000 *related* live births, i.e. births occurring, not during the calendar year 1950 but during the twelve months in which the babies who died were themselves born.)

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age.

	Males	Females	Persons	
Thame				
Legitimate ...	—	2	2	
Illegitimate ...	1	—	1	
	1	2	3	54.5
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	18.5*

(*per 1000 related live births)

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The Thame main water supply was installed in 1904. The source is a 10-inch bore-hole sunk 60 feet into Portland Beds on Kimmeridge Clay and Upper Green Sand. The yield of the bore is scarcely sufficient for the needs of the town and so in 1949 two new 12-inch bore-holes were sunk which will be brought into use when the necessary new pumps have been installed. Delivery of the new plant was still awaited at the end of the year.

The water is very hard but bacteriological reports on the raw water have always been highly satisfactory. The water is not softened but is chlorinated by means of a Candy 'Autominor' solution feed doser installed in 1942. From the pumping station the water is lifted through a 6-inch cast iron rising main to an overhead storage tank of 60,000 gallons capacity in the Council's storeyard.

In July the automatic chlorinator broke down and for a while hand dosing with chlorine solution was necessary. During the period this machine was out of order samples of water were frequently taken for bacteriological examination and of these four were found to be contaminated. All four were from points in the town and samples from the bore-hole were consistently pure. The source of the contamination was not discovered and although many subsequent samples were taken no further contamination was detected. The average daily consumption is about 100,000 gallons which represents a consumption of about 30 gallons per head of the population. (Domestic consumption about 24 gallons per head; water used for trade purposes about 6 gallons per head; there is no bulk supply of water.)

Of the 1098 occupied dwellings (1095 houses and 3 caravans), 1091 have a piped main water supply (1079 direct into the house and 12 to a stand pipe) and 7 are dependent upon wells, the water from which is piped into the house in 2 cases.

Sewage Disposal. The majority of the houses in the town are connected to the public sewers as the following table demonstrates:

Method of Sewage Disposal	Type of Water Supply		
	Well	Main Water	
		To stand pipe	Piped into house
Chemical Closet	—	3	—
Pail Closet	3	9	25
Water Closet			
To main sewer	1	—	1030
To cesspool or septic tank	3	—	24
TOTAL	7	12	1079

SECTION D

HOUSING

New Construction since 1945

(a) *By the Council*

	Houses			Bungalows for old people
	Bedrooms			
	2	3	4	
Total completed 1945-49 ...	2	34	—	2
Number completed in 1950 ...	6	8	2	2
Number under construction at 31.12.50	—	18	10	—
Total completed and under construction	8	60	12	4

(b) *By Private Enterprise.* Since 1945 11 houses have been erected by private enterprise.

Inspections made, Notices served and Orders made

	Under the Public Health Act 1936	Under the Housing Act 1936
Inspections made ...	81	89
Notices served		
Informal	18	10
Statutory	—	1
Orders made ...	—	—

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Slaughtering is carried out centrally at Oxford and inspection in the town is limited to cases of animals slaughtered as casualties.

The following items of food were surrendered during the year as unfit for human consumption:

772 lbs. of Beef	37½ lbs. of Offal
110 lbs. of Veal	196 lbs. of Lamb
11 lbs. of Bacon	18 lbs. of Corned Beef
1935 Imported Eggs	1 lb. 2 ozs. Veal and Ham Roll
1 Tin of Salmon	60 Tins of Evaporated Milk
13 Tins of Pilchards	1 Tin of Crawfish
2 Tins of Beef Loaf	

Food Poisoning. There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year.

	Number of cases notified M	F
Scarlet Fever	3	5
Measles	2	1
Pneumonia	1	—
Erysipelas	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACT 1937

(a) *Inspection of Factories*

	Number in Register	Inspections made	Verbal Notices served	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply	44	160	2	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	—	—	—	—
3. Other premises	1	10	2	—

(b) *Cases in which defects were found*

Defect	Number found	Number remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	5	5	—
Sanitary conveniences (a) insufficient	3	3	4
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	7	7	—
TOTAL	15	15	4

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948—SECTION 47

No action was taken under this Section of this Act during the year.

BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(1) PARISHES

Parish	Area (Acres)	Population (1950)	Dwellings (Inc. Huts and Caravans)	Rateable Value £	Product of Penny Rate £	Principal Occupation of Inhabitants
Adwell	434	73	26	338	1 6 10	Agriculture
Aston Rowant	2924	492	163	2300	8 16 2	Agriculture
Beckley and Stowood	2039	385	109	1374	5 10 8	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Company
Benson	2748	3049	367	17255	70 18 6	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co., R.A.F. Benson and Didcot
Berrick Salome	560	118	37	345	1 1 3	Agriculture
Brightwell Baldwin	1612	145	49	539	2 2 10	Agriculture
Britwell	1429	171	50	680	2 13 10	Agriculture
Chalgrove	2756	704	236	3081	12 8 0	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Chinnor	3452	1517	493	7064	27 15 1	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co., cement works and saw mills
Clifton Hampden	1924	986	126	6206	25 4 5	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Crowell	996	60	26	243	19 3	Agriculture
Cuddesdon	970	324	79	1451	5 15 1	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Culham	2051	705	90	4251	17 5 5	Agriculture and light industries in Abingdon
Cuxham	789	174	49	478	1 17 11	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Denton	845	112	32	560	2 4 6	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Dorchester	1954	1303	295	5143	20 10 6	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co. and industries in Wallingford
Drayton St. Leonard	1302	281	84	873	2 18 6	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Elsfield	1296	115	38	490	1 18 9	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Ewelme	2542	445	155	2157	8 17 8	Agriculture and R.A.F. Benson
Forest Hill with Shotover	2025	3032	917	14901	59 13 1	Industries and offices in Oxford
Garsington	2233	902	286	3790	15 8 6	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.

Parish	Area (Acres)	Population (1950)	Dwellings (Inc. Huts and Caravans)	Rateable Value £	Product of Penny Rate £	Principal Occution of Inhabitants
Great Haseley	4468	562	164	1936	7 13 8	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co. and Iron Works
Great Milton...	2513	743	227	3118	12 5 6	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Holton ...	1717	403	77	3486	14 8 0	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Horspath ...	1281	701	196	2777	11 2 9	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Lewknor ...	2629	422	140	1530	6 3 6	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Little Milton...	1348	276	92	863	3 7 8	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Littlemore ...	1038	4860	1384	29440	121 5 4	Industries and offices in Oxford and locality
Marsh Baldon	1282	305	90	960	3 15 11	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Old Marston	1011	1173	368	5002	19 0 11	Industries and offices in Oxford and locality
Newington ...	1834	126	43	611	2 8 6	Agriculture
Nuneham Courtenay	2108	723	82	2616	10 7 8	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Pyrton ...	3295	209	69	1171	4 12 11	Agriculture
Sandford ...	1005	428	116	1880	7 9 6	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co., paper mills and concrete block company.
Shirburn ...	2421	178	58	809	3 4 3	Agriculture
South Weston	460	63	20	210	16 8	Agriculture
Stadhampton	2432	598	174	1815	7 3 10	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Stanton St. John	2733	399	117	2571	10 4 1	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Stoke Talmage	869	69	21	215	17 1	Agriculture
Sydenham ...	1548	207	85	699	2 14 6	Agriculture
Tetsworth ...	3318	352	103	1303	5 2 5	Agriculture, Light Engineering, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Thomley ...	564	69	27	183	18 1	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Tiddington ...	1096	263	75	1156	4 7 6	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Towersey ...	1380	276	96	1230	4 9 3	Agriculture
Toot Baldon	1112	177	46	424	1 15 10	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.

Parish	Area (Acres)	Population (1950)	Dwellings (Inc. Huts and Caravans)	Rateable Value £	Product of Penny Rate £	Principal Occution of Inhabitants
Warborough...	1696	695	207	3066	12 10 3	Agriculture, industries in Wallingford and Harwell Atomic Energy Research Establishment
Waterperry ...	1936	146	39	428	1 14 1	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Waterstock ...	963	96	30	327	1 5 2	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Watlington ...	4149	1648	464	7245	28 6 11	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co. and furniture factory
Wheatfield ...	740	46	14	174	13 10	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Wheatley ...	1003	1414	417	6781	24 14 10	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co., Grass Products, Sawmills, Light Engineering and British Railways
Woodeaton ...	788	60	20	338	2 3 10	Agriculture
TOTAL ...	91618	32780	8768	£157913	£632 11 0	

(2) SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	91618
Population:	
*Census (1931)	21730
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (1950), Home Population	32780
Census (1951)	34996
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)*	5331
(1950)	8169
Number of Families or separate occupiers (1931)*...	5430
Rateable Value	£157913
Product of a Penny Rate	£633

(*Although the District was not formed until 1932 the Registrar General, in his 1931 Census Volumes on 'Oxfordshire' (Parts I and II), published in 1933, gives figures for both before and after the formation of the District.)

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is predominantly agricultural. There are a number of light industries, sawmills and a cement works. Many people travel daily into Oxford to work, particularly at Morris Motors and the Pressed Steel Company. The principal occupations of the inhabitants of each parish are detailed above.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude	Corrected
Bullingdon					
Legitimate ...	320	296	616		
Illegitimate ...	13	15	28		
TOTAL ...	333	311	644	19.6	19.0
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	...	15.8

STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)
Bullingdon				
Legitimate ...	6	4	10	
Illegitimate	1	1	2	
TOTAL ...	7	5	12	18.3
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	22.6

DEATHS (CIVILIAN)

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude	Corrected
Bullingdon ...	151	145	296	9.0	8.7
England and Wales		...	...	11.6	

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The 296 deaths in the Bullingdon Rural District were accounted for as follows:

	Males	Females	Persons
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	7	1	8
Tuberculosis, other forms ...	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
Cancer of stomach	4	4	8
Cancer of Lung	9	3	12
Cancer of breast	—	6	6
Cancer, other forms	20	14	34
Diabetes...	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	26	43
Coronary disease, angina ...	13	16	29
Hypertension with heart disease	3	4	7
Other heart disease	33	31	64
Other circulatory disease ...	4	3	7
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	4	7	11
Bronchitis	5	5	10
Other respiratory diseases ...	6	—	6
Peptic Ulcer	2	—	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	3	—	3
Congenital malformations ...	—	1	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	5	14	19
Motor vehicle accidents ...	8	—	8
All other accidents	3	6	9
Suicide	1	—	1
All causes	151	145	296

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.86 maternal deaths per 1000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

	Males	Females	Persons	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Bullingdon				
Legitimate ...	2	4	6	
Illegitimate ...	—	1	1	
TOTAL ...	2	5	7	10.9
England and Wales				29.8*

(*per 1000 *related* live births, i.e. births occurring, not during the calendar year 1950 but during the twelve months in which the babies who died were themselve born.)

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age.

	Males	Females	Persons	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Bullingdon				
Legitimate ...	1	2	3	
Illegitimate ...	—	1	1	
	1	3	4	6.2
England and Wales				18.5*

(*per 1000 related live births)

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. During the year mains supplies have been extended to the following Parishes:

Parish	*Population*
Chalgrove	704
Chinnor	1517
Crowell	60
Tetsworth	352
Towersey	276
Watlington	1648

Further lengths of mains have also been laid in the Parishes of Forest Hill with Shotover, Old Marston and Wheatley.

The supply to Tetsworth is sufficient to provide only a stand pipe supply.

Informal inquiries were held in connection with water schemes for the Parishes of Great Haseley and Sydenham.

The details of the water supply of each parish are summarized in the table given on page 46 which also indicates those parishes in which new works are planned or are under construction. The table shows that at the end of the year, of the 8768 occupied dwellings (which include huts and caravans), 4971 had a piped water supply (4242 direct into the house and 729 to a stand pipe) and 3544 were dependent upon wells, the water from which was piped into the house in 1490 cases.

In those parishes in which water mains are already laid the following additional houses were connected to the mains during the year:

Parish	Number of Houses	Water Undertakers
Beckley	2	Oxford Corporation
Benson	8	Sth. Oxon. Water Co.
Chalgrove	1	Oxford Corporation
Chinnor	67	ditto
Cuddesdon	—	ditto
Ewelme	6	Sth. Oxon Water Co.
Forest Hill	4	Oxford Corporation
Garsington	—	ditto
Horspath	10	ditto
Holton	1	ditto
Littlemore	3	ditto
Old Marston	2	ditto
Sandford	1	ditto
Shirburn	3	ditto
Stanton St. John	9	ditto
Watlington	35	ditto
Wheatley	19	ditto
TOTAL	171	Oxford Corporation 157 Sth. Oxon Water Co. 14

In some instances where a piped water supply is not available the water supplies are deficient in quality or quantity or in both.

(a) *Deficiencies of Quality.* The following table indicates that 59 per cent of the water samples examined bacteriologically during the year were from sources potentially dangerous to health. None of these samples is from a main piped water supply.

Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples during 1950

Parish	Number of Samples of Water Reported as			Totals
	Satisfactory	Slightly Contaminated	Grossly Contaminated	
Aston Rowant	2	—	1	3
Beckley and Stowood ...	—	—	2	2
Benson	1	1	—	2
Berrick Salome	1	—	4	5
Britwell Salome	—	—	1	1
Chalgrove	1	—	1	2
Chinnor	—	2	3	5
Clifton Hampden	3	—	—	3
Culham	—	1	—	1
Dorchester	2	1	1	4
Drayton St. Leonard	—	—	1	1
Great Haseley	1	—	—	1
Great Milton	5	2	—	7
Holton	—	—	1	1
Horspath	2	—	2	4
Lewknor	1	—	—	1
Little Milton	2	—	6	8
Marsh Baldon	1	—	—	1
Stanton St. John	—	—	2	2
Sydenham	1	—	—	1
Tetsworth	1	—	—	1
Tiddington	1	—	1	2
Toot Baldon	—	—	1	1
Towersey	—	—	1	1
Warborough	2	—	1	3
Waterstock	—	—	1	1
Watlington	—	—	2	2
Wheatley	1	—	2	3
TOTALS	28	7	34	69
%	41	10	49	100

(b) *Deficiencies of Quantity.* Water was carted to the Parish of Newington during the Summer of 1950, but other parishes liable to be short of water during drought were not affected.

Sewage Disposal. The table on page 46 summarizes the drainage and closet arrangements of each parish and their relationship to the sources of water supply.

The sewerage scheme at Sandford-on-Thames was begun during the year 1950 and has recently been completed. A public inquiry was held in connection with the provision of a sewerage scheme for the Chinnor area. A modified scheme was approved and the work is now proceeding. An extension of sewers in Wheatley to serve properties on the London Road and part of Church Road is also proceeding.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT. (8768 DWELLINGS)

(8169 houses, 361 huts, 238 moveable dwellings)

Parish	WATER SUPPLIES							SANITARY ACCOMMODATION		DRAINAGE (see note 3 below)	
	Dwellings connected to						Main sources of supplies	Water Closets	Pail Closets or Privies	Dwellings drained to	
	Piped Supplies				Well Supplies						
	Private		Public								
	Int.	Ext.	Int.	Ext.	Int.	Ext.				Sewer	Cesspool
Adwell...	5	—	—	—	3	18	Private wells	5	21	—	5
Aston Rowant†	11	1	—	—	45	106	Private wells	48	115	—	48
Beckley and Stowood ...	7	—	78	—	11	13	Oxford City mains	40	70	—	40
Benson	—	—	283	9	30	42	South Oxon. mains	187	179	—	187
Berrick Salome†	1	—	—	—	18	12	Private wells	19	18	6	13
Brightwell Baldwin	1	1	—	—	12	34	Private wells	7	41	—	7
Britwell	10	4	—	—	11	25	Private wells	11	39	4	7
Chalgrove	1	—	1	133	32	65	Private wells and part mains	21	214	—	21
Chinnor	9	12	138	—	220	111	Oxford City mains	206	286	—	306
Clifton Hampden	6	2	—	—	17	101	Private wells	35	91	—	35
Crowell	—	—	—	—	—	24	Private wells and part mains	8	18	2	6
Cuddesdon	—	—	30	39	—	10	Council mains	26	53	—	26
Culham	16	37	—	—	9	24	Private borehole	21	65	—	21
Cuxham†	—	13	—	—	23	13	Private wells	12	37	—	12
Denton	7	7	—	—	—	18	Private stand pipes	8	24	—	8
Dorchester†	—	180	—	—	60	45	Private wells and part mains	62	225	—	62
Drayton St. Leonard ...	—	—	6	—	30	40	Private wells	24	60	8	16
Elsfield	2	36	—	—	—	—	Private stand pipes	6	32	—	6
Ewelme	34	2	103	—	7	7	South Oxon. mains	43	110	21	22
Forest Hill with Shotover ...	—	—	885	18	5	8	Oxford City mains	840	81	810	30
Garsington	—	—	140	83	8	10	Council mains	110	151	34	78
Great Haseley	—	—	—	—	55	108	Private wells	33	130	—	33

Great Milton	—	—	—	—	92	132	Private wells	37	188	—	37
Holton	—	—	52	—	18	6	Oxford City mains	24	52	8	16
Horspath	12	—	136	—	8	32	Oxford City mains	54	138	4	50
Lewknor†	—	—	20	—	59	61	Private wells	31	109	20	11
Little Milton	—	—	16	—	46	30	Private wells	30	62	8	24
Littlemore	—	—	1295	—	42	5	Oxford City mains	1347	25	1317	30
Marsh Baldon	11	—	—	—	28	51	Private wells	21	69	—	21
Old Marston	—	—	264	24	—	1	Oxford City mains	263	29	263	—
Newington	—	—	4	—	14	25	Filtered river-water	14	29	4	10
Nuneham Courtenay ...	10	—	—	—	24	48	Private wells	14	68	—	14
Pyrton†	—	—	—	—	18	51	Private wells	8	61	—	8
Sandford	—	—	95	—	—	17	Oxford City mains	19	94	—	19
Shirburn†	20	10	3	—	13	12	Private mains	10	48	10	—
South Weston	6	—	—	—	—	14	Private wells	1	19	—	1
Stadhampton	—	—	—	40	50	83	Pvt. wells & pvt. stand pipes	50	123	—	50
Stanton St. John	24	26	57	—	—	10	Ox'd City mains & pvt. supply	39	78	24	15
Stoke Talmage	—	—	—	—	4	17	Private wells	4	17	—	4
Sydenham	2	—	8	—	20	55	Private wells	24	61	39	17
Tetsworth	8	—	—	—	75	20	Private wells & Council mains	14	89	—	14
Thomley	—	—	—	33	3	—	Bucks Water Board to 33 huts	3	33	33	—
Tiddington	8	—	4	—	22	41	Private and Parish wells ...	44	31	6	38
Toot Baldon	5	—	—	—	5	36	Private wells	6	40	—	6
Towersey	6	—	—	—	23	56	Private wells and part mains	28	68	10	18
Warborough	—	—	—	—	130	70	Private wells	106	100	4	102
Waterperry	10	—	—	—	10	19	Private wells	10	29	—	10
Waterstock	—	—	—	—	14	16	Private wells	8	22	—	8
Watlington	10	—	35	—	145	269	Private wells and part mains	315	149	305	10
Wheatfield	6	4	—	—	—	4	Private wells	4	10	—	4
Wheatley†	—	—	336	3	31	36	Oxford City mains	261	156	261	—
Woodeaton	5	12	—	—	—	3	Parish well & private supply	8	12	—	8
TOTALS	253	347	3989	382	1490	2054		4569	4069	3201	1534

NOTES: (1) Although the figures given are as accurate as possible many of them are of necessity estimates as it is obviously impracticable to inspect every house in the district every year.

(2) Parishes marked with a † are those in which new works in connection with water supply are planned or under construction.

(3) Houses with inadequate drainage are excluded from the figures given under Drainage.

SECTION D

HOUSING

New Construction since 1945. The table on pages 52 and 53 summarizes the provision of new houses which has been made since the end of the second world war.

The new houses erected in the district during 1950 are detailed below:

Parish	Houses Erected By						
	Local Authority						Private Enterprise
	No.	Types (see below)*					No.
		1	2	3	4	5	
Beckley and Stowood	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Benson	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Berrick Salome ...	6	—	2	4	—	—	—
Chinnor	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chalgrove	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Crowell	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Dorchester	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Drayton St. Leonard	8	—	6	—	—	2	—
Forest Hill with Shotover	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Garsington	18	—	10	8	—	—	2
Great Milton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Horspath	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
Old Marston ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sandford	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Towersey	10	2	2	4	—	2	1
Warborough ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	2
Watlington	4	—	4	—	—	—	1
Wheatley	11	7	4	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	69	11	36	16	2	4	19

**Definitions of Types*

Type 1	Traditional two bedroom, non-parlour
2	Traditional three bedroom, parlour
3	Traditional three bedroom, non-parlour
4	Pre-fab. three bedroom, parlour (Airey houses)
5	Traditional Bungalows

Rural Housing Survey. The survey was begun in November 1945. By the close of the year 1950 4885 houses had been inspected and classified as shown opposite under the following categories:

CATEGORIES

Category 1	Satisfactory in all respects
Category 2	Minor defects
Categories 3 and 4	Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement. Appropriate for reconditioning under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts
Category 5	Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense

Parish	Houses Inspected					Houses to be Inspect-ed	Total Number of Houses of under £20 R.V.	Total Number of Houses of over £20 R.V.	Total Number of Houses in each Parish
	Category *				Total				
	1	2	3 & 4	5					
Adwell	8	10	7	—	25	—	25	1	26
Aston Rowant ...	12	52	55	18	137	—	137	26	163
Beckley and Stowood ...	10	25	18	38	91	4	95	11	106
Benson	108	52	106	20	286	2	288	69	357
Berrick Salome	8	5	12	2	27	6	33	3	36
Brightwell Baldwin ...	3	12	33	1	49	—	49	—	49
Britwell Salome	4	13	26	2	45	—	45	5	50
Chalgrove ...	4	31	35	14	84	3	87	14	101
Chinnor ...	75	143	132	23	373	42	415	76	491
Clifton Hampden	5	25	60	16	106	—	106	20	126
Crowell	—	—	—	—	—	23	23	3	26
Cuddesdon ...	—	—	4	3	7	64	71	8	79
Culham ...	3	4	59	7	73	—	73	13	86
Cuxham with Easington ...	8	16	12	8	44	—	44	5	49
Denton	—	—	2	—	2	24	26	6	32
Dorchester-on-Thames ...	—	—	—	5	5	60	65	31	96
Drayton St. Leonard ...	—	—	—	1	1	72	73	11	84
Elsfield	5	6	14	9	34	—	34	4	38
Ewelme ...	25	56	36	17	134	—	134	18	152
Forest Hill with Shotover ...	677	48	29	26	780	44	824	82	906
Garsington ...	50	59	41	25	175	46	221	28	249
Great Haseley ...	—	—	—	—	—	135	135	28	163
Great Milton ...	—	—	—	—	—	182	182	30	212
Holton ...	3	—	2	6	11	45	56	20	76
Horspath ...	77	19	9	6	111	46	157	24	181
Lewknor ...	9	32	33	24	98	22	120	19	139
Little Milton ...	—	—	5	—	5	74	79	13	92
Littlemore ...	1135	96	41	22	1294	—	1294	60	1354
Marsh Baldon ...	3	15	34	24	76	6	82	8	90
Old Marston ...	—	—	1	—	1	221	222	52	274
Newington ...	—	—	6	2	8	29	37	6	43
Nuneham Courtenay ...	—	17	43	14	74	—	74	8	82
Pyrton ...	—	—	—	—	—	60	60	9	69
Sandford-on-Thames ...	8	41	35	20	104	—	104	7	111
Shirburn ...	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	7	58
South Weston ...	—	10	6	—	16	—	16	4	20
Stadhampton ...	—	—	1	—	1	153	154	18	172
Stanton St. John	32	30	38	13	113	—	113	4	117
Stoke Talmage...	—	10	8	—	18	—	18	3	21
Sydenham ...	4	25	30	7	66	8	74	11	85
Tetsworth ...	5	28	36	6	75	17	92	11	103
Thomley ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3
Tiddington ...	27	10	17	10	64	—	64	10	74
Toot Baldon ...	—	—	16	21	37	2	39	6	45
Towersey ...	9	16	31	16	72	11	83	12	95
Warborough ...	—	—	2	—	2	151	153	52	205
Waterperry ...	—	—	—	—	—	35	35	4	39

(*continued overleaf*)

Parish	Houses Inspected					Houses to be Inspected	Total Number of Houses of under £20 R.V.	Total Number of Houses of over £20 R.V.	Total Number of Houses in each Parish
	Category*				Total				
	1	2	3 & 4	5					
Waterstock ...	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	3	30
Watlington ...	1	16	114	11	142	222	364	99	463
Wheatfield ...	—	3	4	1	8	4	12	2	14
Wheatley ...	—	—	4	2	6	360	366	51	417
Woodeaton ...	1	2	—	2	5	12	17	3	20
TOTALS ...	2319	927	1197	442	4885	2266	7151	1018	8169
% ...	47	19	24	10	100				

Huts and Moveable Dwellings

(a) *Number of hutted sites and number of occupied huts on* 31*st December*, 1950.

Hut Sites	Number of occupied huts thereon
Hampden Estate, Chalgrove	133
Mount Farm and Field Farm Estates, Dorchester	193
Three Pigeons Camp, Milton Common	11
TOTAL	337

Parts of the following hut sites are in the Rural District but they are administered by the local authorities named:

(i) Slade Camp, Headington: Oxford Corporation
Huts in course of conversion; number not at present known.

(ii) Worminghall Camp, Thomley: Aylesbury Rural District Council
24 huts are in the Bullingdon Rural District.

(b) *Moveable Dwellings.* Licensed sites and dwellings on 31st December, 1950 are detailed in the table which follows. Permission to station moveable dwellings in a district may be given by the local authority in one of two ways; either in the form of a licence to use land as a caravan site to accommodate a stated number of caravans or in the form of licences issued in respect of individual caravans to their tenants or owners. In order the better to control the licensed sites referred to, the Bullingdon Rural District Council has, in many instances, not only required the site operator to license his site but has also required each dweller on such a site to hold an individual licence to station a caravan. This requirement has been waived in the case of caravan dwellers living on the larger licensed sites recently established in the district.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.—LICENSED SITES AND DWELLINGS ON 31ST DECEMBER 1950

PARISH	Total Number of caravans stationed in the Parish on 31st December 1950	Land licensed for the stationing of caravans Public Health Act 1936. Sect. 269 (1) (i)			Number of single licences issued to individuals to station a single caravan in the the district Public Health Act 1936, Sect. 269 (1) (ii)	Distribution of caravans. Number of sites and number of caravans each can accommodate in each Parish										
		Number of Sites	Total number of caravans for which sites licensed	Number of caravans on site on 31.12.50*		Number of Caravans on a site										
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	16	48	100
Beckley and Stowood ...	3	3	3	3 (1)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benson	10	8	13	10 (6)	—	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berrick Salome	1	1	1	1 (1)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chalgrove	2	2	2	2 (1)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinnor	2	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culham	4	2	4	4 (1)	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dorchester	6	4	4	4 (3)	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ewelme	3	3	3	3 (3)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forest Hill with Shotover ...	11	3	11	11 (10)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Garsington	37	6	35	37 (18)	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
Great Haseley	1	1	1	1 (1)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Milton	4	3	4	4 (4)	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holton	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horspath	15	4	15	15 (3)	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lewknor	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Littlemore	30	7	32	29 (10)	1	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Old Marston	94	9	162	93 (12)	1	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sandford on Thames ...	5	4	5	5 (2)	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stadhampton	2	2	2	2 (1)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tiddington	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toot Baldon	1	1	1	1 (1)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Towersey	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warborough	2	2	2	2 (1)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watlington	1	1	1	1 (1)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	238	72	307	234 (80)	4	49	8	3	2	1	5	3	1	1	1	1

---

* The figures in parentheses in Column 4 represent the number of caravans on the licensed sites in each Parish the tenants of which also hold individual licences issued by the Council.

PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES IN THE PERIOD 1946-1950

Parish	Council Houses											Private Enterprise Houses					
	Number Completed in each Year				Number under Construction on 31.12.50	Total Number Completed and under Construction	Analysis by Type (see page 48)					Number Completed in in each Year				Number under Construction on 31.12.50	Total Number Completed and under Construction
	1946 -7	1948	1949	1950			1	2	3	4	5	1946 -7	1948	1949	1950		
Adwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aston Rowant ...	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beckley and Stowood ...	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	5
Benson	—	14	16	—	—	30	—	20	—	—	10	1	4	1	2	—	8
Berrick Salome	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brightwell Baldwin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Britwell ...	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chalgrove ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Chinnor ...	4	4	26	—	8	42	4	—	8	30	—	4	—	3	2	1	10
Clifton Hampden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Crowell	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddesdon ...	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culham ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuxham with Easington ...	—	—	4	—	4	8	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dorchester ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	6
Drayton St. Leonard ...	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	6	—	—	2	2	5	—	—	—	7
Elsfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Ewelme ...	—	12	—	—	—	12	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Forest Hill with Shotover ...	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	16	—	—	—	15	1	1	1	—	18
Garsington ...	—	—	—	18	—	18	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Great Haseley ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Milton ...	6	6	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Holton ...	4	2	—	—	—	6	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Horspath ...	—	—	—	4	6	10	2	6	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	2
Lewknor ...	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Little Milton ...	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Littlemore ...	4	30	6	—	—	40	—	10	—	30	—	11	11	—	—	—	22
Marsh Baldon ...	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Old Marston ...	2	30	10	2	10	54	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newington ...	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Nuneham Courtenay ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pyrton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandford-on-Thames ...	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shirburn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Weston ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stadhampton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Stanton St. John	—	12	8	—	—	20	2	8	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke Talmage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sydenham ...	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetsworth ...	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	8	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1
Thomley ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tiddington with Albury ...	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toot Baldon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Towersey ...	2	—	—	10	—	12	2	4	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Warborough ...	—	—	4	4	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Waterperry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterstock ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watlington ...	—	—	—	4	32	36	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Wheatfield ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheatley ...	6	6	—	11	31	54	19	15	12	—	8	—	1	3	—	—	4
Woodeaton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
TOTALS ...	32	138	108	69	139	486	33	239	58	126	30	36	38	13	19	8	114

Demand for Houses. At the end of 1950 there were 1320 applications for council houses outstanding. To replace unfit houses, to abate overcrowding, to rehouse families now living in huts and to meet the increased demand for housing of a growing population it is estimated that approximately a further 1200 houses are required.

Inspections made, Notices served and Orders made.

(*a*) The following inspections were made during the year:

Act, Order or Regulation under which inspection was made	Number of inspections made
Public Health Act, 1936	1598
Housing Act, 1936	1125
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	222
Factories Act, 1937	130
TOTAL	3075

(*b*) The following notices were served during the year:

Informal	267
Statutory	30

(*c*) During the year a Demolition Order was made on one house at Garsington and another at Warborough. A closing order on part of a house at Warborough was also made.

(*d*) Undertakings to repair two houses at Horspath and another at Garsington were accepted under Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936.

(*c*) At Littlemore one house on which a Demolition order had previously been made was demolished as it was in a dangerous condition.

(*f*) One house at Tetsworth in respect of which an undertaking to repair had been accepted was, during the year, made fit in all respects for human habitation.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Routine slaughtering is carried out centrally and meat inspection in the district is limited to the examination of animals slaughtered as casualties.

Carcases inspected and condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ...	1	—	—	1	—
Number inspected	9	—	—	1	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	89	—	—	100	—
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	1	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	11	—	—	—	—

Food inspected and condemned

(a) *Fish*	Smoked Cod	2 stone	
(b) *Fish Products*	Canadian Salmon	48 oz.	4 tins
	Fish Paste	2¾ oz.	1 tin
	Sild	3¾ oz.	1 tin
(c) *Meat Products*	Pork Brawn	192 oz.	3 tins
	Corned Beef	420 oz.	9 tins
	Meat Lunch	24 oz.	2 tins
	Veal Loaf	12 oz.	1 tin
	Meat Roll	48 oz.	1 tin
	Sausages	14 oz.	1 tin
	Rabbit	16 oz.	1 tin
	Meat and Gravy	20 oz.	1 tin
	Turtle Soup	16 oz.	1 tin
	Stewed Steak	16 oz.	1 tin
	Potted Meat	3¼ oz.	1 tin
	Boneless Ham	88 oz.	1 tin
	Smoked Gammon Bacon	120 lbs.	—
	Home Produced Bacon	160 ozs.	—
	Beasts Entrails (Sausage Skins)	—	1514 sets
(d) *Dairy Produce*	Mayonnaise	590 oz.	118 bottles
	Evaporated Milk	126 fl. oz.	9 tins
	Condensed Milk	140 fl. oz.	10 tins
	Polish Eggs	—	144
	Butter	186 lbs.	
(e) *Fruit Products*	Seedless Raisins	120 lbs.	4 boxes
	Tomato Soup	20 oz.	2 tins
	Tomato Juice	170 oz.	8 tins
	Grapefruit	20 oz.	1 tin
	Stewed Apple	14½ oz.	1 tin
(f) *Vegetable Products*	Beans	21 oz.	1 tin
	Peas	35½ oz.	3 tins
	Mixed Vegetables	16 oz.	1 tin
(g) *Other Products*	Mushroom Soup	10 oz.	1 tin

Milk and Dairies Orders and Regulations.

During the year one sample of pasteurized milk was taken and submitted to the Laboratory for examination. It was reported to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

Food Poisoning. One case of food poisoning was notified during the year. A boy, four months' old, was infected with *Salmonella bovis-morbificans.* The source of the infection was not discovered and the child recovered, after treatment in the Slade Isolation Hospital.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year

	Number of cases notified M.	F.
Scarlet Fever	11	7
Whooping Cough	35	43
Measles	65	68
Pneumonia	6	4
Poliomyelitis	3	1
Dysentery	2	8
Food Poisoning	1	—
Erysipelas	—	8
Malaria (recurrence of disease contracted in East)	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary	17	12	5	7	7	11	7	1
Non-Pulmonary	9	3	1	—	2	1	1	—

FACTORIES ACT 1937

(a) *Inspection of Factories*

	Number in Register	Inspections made	Written Notices served	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ...	32	32	—	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	67	68	6	—
3. Other premises	21	30	—	—
TOTAL	120	130	6	—

(b) *Cases in which defects were found*

Defect	Number found	Number remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness... ...	5	5	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	1
Inadequate ventilation ...	1	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	—
Sanitary Conveniences			
(*a*) unsuitable or defective	1	1	—
Totals	8	8	1

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

Section 47

No action was taken under this Section of the Act during the year.

Section 50

As it appeared that no other suitable arrangements had been, or were being made, arrangements were made under this Section of the Act for the burial of two persons who were found dead, one at Watlington the other at Wheatley.

HENLEY RURAL DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(I) PARISHES

Parish	Area (Acres)	Home Population (1950)	Civilian Dwellings (In. Huts and Caravans)	Rateable Value £	Product of Penny Rate £
Badgemore ...	1127	197	54	1379	5
Bix	3078	513	144	3244	13
Checkendon ...	3092	710	143	4488	19
Crowmarsh ...	5021	878	269	5568	23
Dunsden	4089	2917	779	15783	68
Goring	4436	2444	667	20321	82
Harpsden	2021	424	108	4954	20
Ipsden	3427	848	247	4640	19
Kidmore End ...	2474	1292	387	6827	29
Mapledurham ...	3068	1380	434	11393	47
Nettlebed ...	1172	671	198	3683	16
Nuffield	2104	503	80	3572	15
Pishill c. Stonor ...	2613	385	107	1385	6
Rotherfield Greys	2506	671	201	4858	21
Rotherfield Peppard	2007	1183	229	6078	25
Shiplake	2740	2130	523	13956	58
South Stoke ...	3370	1213	298	5426	23
Swyncombe ...	2708	375	89	1355	6
Whitchurch ...	2224	976	303	6292	25
TOTALS ...	53277	19710	5260	£125202	£520

(2) SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	53277
Population:	
Census (1931)	14391
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (1950) Home Population ...	19710
Census (1951)	19979
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)...	3709
(1949)...	5061
Number of Families or separate occupiers (1931)	3766
Rateable Value	£125202
Product of a Penny Rate	£520

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is mainly agricultural and residential. There are a few light industries, such as instrument making and coach building, and also a number of saw mills. The bulk of the occupied population is therefore employed in agriculture, forestry, saw mills, building construction and light industry.

Extracts from the Vital Statistics for the Year

Births

Live Births

	Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude	Corrected
Henley R.D.					
Legitimate ...	137	147	284		
Illegitimate ...	9	10	19		
Total ...	146	157	303	15.4	16.6
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	15.8	

Still Births

	Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)
Henley R.D.				
Legitimate ...	2	2	4	
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	
Total ...	2	2	4	13.0
England and Wales ...	...	...	... ...	22.6

Deaths (Civilian)

Deaths from all Causes

	Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude	Corrected
Henley R.D. ...	96	120	216	11.0	10.5
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	11.6	

Principal Causes of Death

The 216 deaths in the Henley Rural District were accounted for as follows:

	Males	Females	Persons
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
Cancer, stomach	1	3	4
Cancer, lung	6	1	7
Cancer, breast	—	4	4
Cancer, uterus	—	1	1
Cancer, other	7	13	20
Diabetes...	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	19	21	40
Coronary disease, angina ...	10	6	16

	Males	Females	Persons
Hypertension with heart disease	4	4	8
Other heart disease	12	29	41
Other circulatory disease ...	5	4	9
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	4	6	10
Bronchitis	3	1	4
Other respiratory diseases ...	2	1	3
Peptic ulcer	1	3	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	2	2
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	—	1
Congenital malformations ...	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	13	21
Motor vehicle accidents ...	2	1	3
All other accidents	3	2	5
Suicide	1	—	1
All causes	96	120	216

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.86 maternal deaths per 1000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

	Males	Females	Persons	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Henley R.D.				
Legitimate ...	5	3	8	
Illegitimate ...	2	—	2	
TOTAL ...	7	3	10	32.9
England and Wales				29.8*

(*per 1000 *related* live births, i.e. births occurring, not during the calendar year 1950 but during the twelve months in which the babies who died were themselves born.)

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

	Males	Females	Persons	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Henley R.D.				
Legitimate ...	2	2	4	
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	
	2	2	4	13.2
England and Wales				18.5*

(*per 1000 related live births)

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

As the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, is nearer to Henley than the Oxford Laboratory, some practitioners prefer to send their specimens there.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. Of the 3482 houses inspected in the course of the Rural Housing Survey, 2883 are supplied with main water, 458 are dependent upon wells and 143 are without a separate water supply.

Main water is supplied from a number of sources.

(a) *Henley Water Company* supplies Badgemore, Harpsden and parts of Rotherfield Greys, Shiplake and Peppard. The sources of supply are two bore-holes each sunk 200 feet into middle chalk. The one at Greys Road, Henley, is 8 inches in diameter, the other at Reading Road, Harpsden is 12 inches in diameter. Both supplies are chlorinated and softened by the base exchange process from 19°—21° (Clark) to between 8° and 9° (Clark). The supply is abundant and constant. Monthly samples taken by the Water Company and quarterly samples taken by the Council's officers have always demonstrated the water to be highly satisfactory.

The Harpsden Pumping Station which was closed from August 1949 for alterations was brought into service again in June 1950.

(b) *South Oxfordshire Water Company* supplies Bix, Crowmarsh, Goring, Ipsden, Kidmore End, Mapledurham, Nettlebed, Nuffield, Pishill-with-Stonor, South Stoke, Swyncombe and parts of Rotherfield Greys, Peppard, Shiplake and Whitchurch. The sources of supply are two bore-holes and a well at Goring, each between 150 and 200 feet deep, and a bore hole 300 feet deep at Woods Farm, Streatley, Berks. There are two service reservoirs at Woodcote (total capacity 2,568,000 gallons) and another at Streatley (capacity 288,000 gallons). There are balancing reservoirs at Cleeve, Moulsford, Goring Heath and Nettlebed and water towers at Streatley, Nuffield and Cookley Green. The South Oxford Water Company's supply to the Henley Rural District comes mainly from the Goring sources via the reservoir at Woodcote, but Goring Village and South Stoke Village are supplied from the Woods Farm source via the Streatley reservoir. The supply, which is chlorinated, is abundant and constant and samples have always demonstrated the water to be of a highly satisfactory quality.

(c) *The Borough of Reading* supplies parts of Whitchurch.

New Works carried out, in preparation or proposed.

The £20,240 scheme authorized for the extension of the mains to those parts of the area where no piped supply was available has proceeded. At the close of the year there remained only the Trench Green section of the scheme to be completed.

The proposed extension of the Oxford City Water Company's mains to serve four cottages at Christmas Common, Pishill, could not be made during the year. The work is scheduled to begin early in 1951.

During the year 22 samples of water were examined bacteriologically. The results of these examinations are as follows:

Main Water Supply Ministry of Health Classification				Well Water Supply (including piped into house)		
Class 1 Highly Satisfactory	Class 2 Satisfactory	Class 3 Suspicious	Class 4 Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Slightly Contaminated	Grossly Contaminated
12	1	—	—	3	4	2

The table at the close of this Section includes a summary of the types of water supply available in each parish.

Sewage Disposal. Of the 3482 houses inspected in the course of the Rural Housing Survey 200 are connected to public sewers, 1869 to a cesspool or septic tank and, of the remainder, 468 are drained to a soakaway only and 946 have no drainage at all.

New works carried out, in preparation or proposed.

Of the five schemes prepared for the areas of Nettlebed, Shiplake, Sonning Common, Whitchurch and Goring, four have been approved in principle by the Minister of Local Government and Planning. The Minister rejected the scheme for Shiplake on the grounds that the cost per house was excessive. The Council will therefore have to consider revising this scheme.

It had been hoped to start work on the scheme for Goring but the Minister of Local Government and Planning refused to make a grant towards the cost of the scheme under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, despite repeated representations made by the Council. The County Councils' Association and the Rural District Councils' Association are jointly making representations to the Minister on the Council's behalf and the Member of Parliament for the Division is also endeavouring to obtain a reversal of the Minister's decision.

The table at the close of this Section includes a summary of the drainage and closet arrangements of each parish.

SUMMARY OF TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE ARRANGEMENTS AND CLOSET PROVISION

Parish	Drainage				Water				Sanitation				TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES
	To Sewer	Soak-away	Cesspool or septic tank	None	Main	Wells (Piped)	Wells (Ext.)	Without Separate Supply	W.C.	Pail Closet	Chemical Closet	Vault Closet	
Harpsden	—	14	55	14	77	4	—	2	43	35	5	—	83
Bix	—	7	60	45	72	18	14	9	45	56	10	2	112
Badgemore	—	5	39	1	39	2	1	3	27	16	2	—	45
Greys	—	11	85	36	91	4	27	10	59	64	9	—	132
Peppard	—	19	70	30	112	1	4	2	58	51	10	—	119
Shiplake	—	23	187	83	267	3	10	13	142	140	10	1	293
Dunsden	148	39	274	100	518	15	24	4	353	198	10	—	561
Nettlebed	—	17	66	56	103	—	36	—	70	62	7	—	139
Kidmore	8	12	222	55	271	5	13	8	197	90	10	—	297
Swyncombe	—	3	27	50	38	4	25	13	16	55	7	2	80
Pishill	—	15	24	61	35	10	28	27	14	68	7	9	100
Goring	—	67	246	74	355	11	11	10	266	109	12	—	386
Whitchurch	9	51	63	57	151	20	—	9	85	58	37	—	180
Checkendon	—	20	96	16	113	8	—	11	75	43	14	—	132
Crowmarsh	—	46	103	49	137	19	42	—	52	132	12	2	198
South Stoke	—	38	105	89	209	13	10	—	68	135	29	—	232
Mapledurham ...	35	32	27	43	105	8	8	16	63	49	24	1	137
Ipsden	—	44	76	73	155	18	14	6	46	122	24	—	193
Nuffield	—	5	44	14	35	6	22	—	36	21	6	—	63
TOTAL	200	468	1869	946	2883	169	289	143	1715	1504	245	17	3482

Section D

HOUSING

New Construction since 1945

(a) During 1950

Parish	Houses Erected by						
	Local Authority						Private Enterprise
	Number	Analysis by Type*					Number
		1	2	3	4	5	
Badgemore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bix	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Checkendon	4	—	4	—	—	—	1
Crowmarsh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dunsden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goring	10	4	6	—	—	—	2
Harpsden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipsden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidmore End	8	—	8	—	—	—	2
Mapledurham	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nettlebed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuffield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pishill with Stonor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rotherfield Greys	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Rotherfield Peppard	14	4	10	—	—	—	1
Shiplake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Stoke	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
Swyncombe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitchurch	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
TOTALS	42	10	32	—	—	—	11

(b) During 1946-1946: See table on following page.

Rural Housing Survey. The Survey was begun in 1945 and was all but completed by the end of 1949 by which time 3484 houses had been inspected. Houses were placed in one of the following categories:

Category 1	Satisfactory in all respects
Category 2	Minor defects
Categories 3 and 4	Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement. Appropriate for reconditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts
Category 5	Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense.

During the year 1950 as a result of reconstruction and repair certain houses were improved and were in consequence recategorized. Two pairs of houses were converted into single houses which reduces the 1949 total of 3484 to 3482.

The table which follows on page 66 records the categories into which the 3482 houses (including huts and caravans) were placed.

(b) *Summary of the Provision of New Houses* 1946–1950

Parish	Houses erected by																
	Local Authority										Private Enterprise					
	Number completed in year(s)				Number under construction on 31.12.50	Total number completed and under construction	Analysis By Type*					Number completed in year(s)				Number under construction on 31.12.50	Total number completed and under construction
	1946–7	1948	1949	1950			1	2	3	4	5	1946–7	1948	1949	1950		
Badgemore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bix	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Checkendon	—	—	8	4	—	12	—	4	8	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Crowmarsh	4	14	—	—	12	30	—	6	19	—	5	1	2	—	1	1	6
Dunsden	—	—	12	—	48	60	—	—	—	46	14	5	—	1	—	—	6
Goring	—	—	10	10	—	20	—	4	16	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5
Harpsden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Ipsden	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	11	—	1	4	3	1	—	1	9
Kidmore End	—	—	2	8	—	10	—	4	6	—	—	2	3	3	2	1	11
Mapledurham	—	8	4	—	6	18	—	2	12	—	4	13	18	9	1	—	41
Nettlebed	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	10	4	—	—	—	14
Nuffield	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pishill with Stonor ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rotherfield Greys ...	—	22	—	2	—	24	—	2	19	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	7
Rotherfield Peppard ...	—	—	—	14	—	14	—	4	10	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	5
Shiplake	20	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	17	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	2
South Stoke	—	—	10	4	8	22	—	8	14	—	—	3	2	1	—	1	7
Swyncombe	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitchurch	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	7
TOTALS ...	30	72	50	42	74	268	—	34	158	46	30	51	38	19	11	8	127

* *Definitions of Types*:
1. Traditional two bedroom, non parlour.
2. Traditional three bedroom, parlour.
3. Traditional three bedroom, non parlour.
4. Pre-fab, three bedroom, parlour. (Airey houses).
5. Traditional Bungalows.

ANALYSIS BY CATEGORIES OF HOUSES INSPECTED IN THE RURAL HOUSING SURVEY

(i.e. houses rated at £20 and under)

Parish	Category				All Categories Total No. of houses inspected	Remaining houses in each Parish i.e. those rated at over £20 (not inspected)
	1	2	3 and 4	5		
Bix	51	53	8	—	112	13
Badgemore ...	17	28	—	—	45	7
Harpsden	16	39	28	—	83	37
Nettlebed	55	69	8	7	139	35
Rotherfield Greys	53	57	22	—	132	50
,, Peppard	35	62	21	1	119	69
Shiplake	104	102	80	7	293	172
Dunsden	281	188	84	8	561	172
Kidmore End ...	116	126	54	1	297	81
Swyncombe ...	15	47	16	2	80	9
Pishill	22	56	19	3	100	10
Goring	165	127	92	2	386	135
Whitchurch ...	33	38	108	1	180	159
Checkendon ...	62	35	34	1	132	24
Crowmarsh ...	88	48	54	8	198	44
Ipsden	60	48	84	1	193	36
Mapledurham ...	28	43	54	12	137	147
Nuffield	25	9	28	1	63	13
South Stoke ...	123	48	61	—	232	43
TOTALS ...	1349	1223	855	55	3482	1256

(This table *excludes* all houses built since the war.)

Huts and Moveable Dwellings

Hut Sites	Number of occupied huts thereon
Kingwood Camp, Peppard ...	62
Whitchurch Camp	38
Garsons Camp, Checkendon ...	6
Crowmarsh Camp	4
Nettlebed Camp	5
TOTAL	115

Number of caravan sites licensed	1
Number of licences issued to station caravans	84

Overcrowding and the demand for new housing. There are 151 families known to be without separate homes and in addition other cases are known in which families are occupying accommodation too small for them.

At the end of 1950 there were 436 applications for Council Houses outstanding. 151 of them were from the people without separate homes, the remaining 285 were from people already occupying separate homes, 23 of them agricultural workers. There were also 122 applications outstanding from persons seeking a licence to have a house built by private enterprise.

Inspections made, Notices served and Orders made.

	Under the Public Health Act, 1936	Under the Housing Act, 1936
Inspections made	1930	1100
Notices served		
Informal	10	98
Statutory	2	2
Orders made		
Closing Orders	—	—
Demolition Orders	—	—
Undertakings not to relet ...	—	—

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat inspection. No slaughtering is carried out in the area (with the exception of cottagers' pigs). Butchers' shops are inspected from time to time and on complaint. During the year 3000 lbs. of meat were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Ice cream. Twenty-five ice cream retailers and one manufacturer are registered with the Council under the Food and Drugs Act. During the year 32 inspections of premises were made. The premises of all persons applying for a catering licence are inspected as to their suitability for the preparation of food. The sampling of ice cream for laboratory analysis was instituted during the year.

Food Poisoning. One case of food poisoning was notified during the year. The source of infection was considered to be an egg but no laboratory investigations were made and the organism responsible was not identified. Recovery was rapid.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year

	Number of cases notified	
	M	F
Scarlet Fever	2	5
Whooping Cough	7	5
Measles	34	46
Pneumonia	12	14
Food Poisoning	1	—
Erysipelas	1	—
Dysentery	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary	12	7	5	8	15	6	1	—
Non-Pulmonary	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—

FACTORIES ACT—1937

(a) *Inspections of Factories*

	Number in Register	Inspec-tions made	Written Notices served	Occupiers Prose-cuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ...	7	7	1	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	36	25	1	—
3. Other premises	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	43	32	2	—

(b) *Cases in which defects were found*

Defect	Number found	Number remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences			
(*a*) Insufficient	1	1	1
(*b*) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948—SECTION 47

No action was taken under this Section of this Act during the year.

PLOUGHLEY RURAL DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(1) PARISHES

Parish	Area (Acres)	Home Population 1950	Civilian Dwellings (inc. Huts and Caravans	Rateable Value £	Product of Penny Rate £
Ambrosden	1515	908	39	15701	53 9 6
Ardley	1493	444	95	1062	3 4 2
Arncott	1700	1634	42	32316	113 13 9
Begbroke	602	439	95	1770	7 0 4
Blackthorn	2085	264	73	1046	3 15 0
Bletchingdon ...	2654	542	156	1975	7 12 2
Bucknell	2152	242	67	886	3 8 0
Caversfield	1131	954	25	5047	20 14 1
Charlton-on-Otmoor ...	822	288	85	800	3 1 2
Chesterton	3325	712	191	1812	7 0 0
Cottesford	1702	178	53	614	2 7 0
Fencott and Murcott ...	3333	161	43	446	1 12 8
Finmere	1570	294	78	910	3 10 9
Fringford	1460	356	116	1220	4 12 10
Fritwell	1743	507	159	1760	6 11 11
Godington	1019	57	15	144	6 6
Gosford and Water Eaton	2360	313	85	2085	8 12 4
Hampton Gay and Poyle	1521	135	37	443	1 13 2
Hardwicke-with-Tusmore	1124	100	27	642	2 11 9
Hethe	1425	393	107	964	3 10 1
Horton-Cum-Studley ...	2237	262	78	929	3 9 6
Islip	2009	633	186	2889	11 2 10
Kidlington	2162	4622	1032	19063	75 13 7
Kirtlington	3582	623	182	2239	8 8 4
Launton	2818	621	176	5511	22 7 6
Lower Heyford ...	1765	413	128	1176	4 10 5
Merton	1932	148	49	8549	29 13 10
Middleton Stoney ...	1853	237	65	1243	4 17 1
Mixbury	2449	227	65	754	2 19 2
Newton Purcell-With Shelswell	1424	133	35	603	1 9 11
Noke	794	93	26	298	1 4 0
Oddington	1363	118	32	249	19 2
Piddington	2354	294	72	10295	35 19 3
Shipton-on-Cherwell ...	1058	228	64	2602	4 17 8
Somerton	1977	244	68	798	3 2 1
Souldern	1496	451	125	1190	4 12 11
Stoke Lyne	3901	270	72	829	3 3 8
Stratton Audley ...	2308	304	89	1845	7 3 11
Thrupp	666	194	46	421	2 2 9
Upper Heyford ...	1628	867	91	5859	23 15 2
Wendlebury	1154	178	51	536	1 19 2
Weston-on-the-Green ...	2483	372	103	2115	7 5 4
Yarnton	1762	737	256	3535	11 7 9
TOTALS ...	79911	21190	4679	145171	£530 12 2

(2) SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	79911
Population:	
Census (1931)	12713
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (1950) Home Population ...	21190
Census (1951)	24203
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)...	3233
(1949)...	4531
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1931)	3283
Rateable Value	£145171
Product of a Penny Rate ... ... (estimated)	£530

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main occupation of the district is agriculture. There is no major industry but many people travel daily into Oxford to work, particularly at Morris Motors and the Pressed Steel Company. The largest single employer of labour in the district is the Base Ordnance Depot at Arncott. There are also a cement works and a bacon factory.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude	Corrected
Ploughley					
Legitimate ...	170	167	337		
Illegitimate ...	7	9	16		
TOTAL ...	177	176	353	16.7	16.2
England and Wales				15.8	

STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)
Ploughley				
Legitimate ...	5	2	7	
Illegitimate ...	1	—	1	
TOTAL ...	6	2	8	22.2
England and Wales				22.6

DEATHS (CIVILIAN)

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population)	
				Crude	Corrected
Ploughley ...	101	78	179	8.4	9.8
England and Wales	...	...	...	11.6	

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The 179 deaths in the Ploughley Rural District were accounted for as follows:

	Male	Female	Persons
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	—	3
Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic disease	2	—	2
Cancer, stomach	5	3	8
Cancer, lung	2	1	3
Cancer, breast	—	5	5
Cancer, other	5	2	7
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	20	27
Coronary disease, angina	10	5	15
Hypertension with heart disease	2	—	2
Other heart disease	16	21	37
Other circulatory disease	4	—	4
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia	4	3	7
Bronchitis	7	3	10
Other respiratory disease	1	1	2
Peptic ulcer	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
Congenital malformations	2	1	3
Other defined and ill defined diseases	14	9	23
Motor vehicle accidents	4	—	4
All other accidents	3	1	4
All causes	101	78	179

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.86 maternal deaths per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

	Males	Females	Persons	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births
Ploughley				
Legitimate ...	7	3	10	
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	7	3	10	28.3
England and Wales				29.8*

(*per 1000 *related* live births, i.e. births occurring, not during the calendar year 1950 but during the twelve months in which the babies who died were themselves born).

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under four weeks of age

	Males	Females	Persons	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Ploughley				
Legitimate ...	6	3	9	
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	
Total ...	6	3	9	25.5
England and Wales				18.5*

(*per 1000 related live births)

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The Oxford City Northern Water Scheme is still in abeyance and meanwhile the Council is continuing its policy of setting up independent water undertakings in villages by making use of local sources of supply.

This the Council is doing in order to avoid the delay which would be inevitable were action postponed until a more comprehensive scheme were practicable. The individual undertakings are planned so that they can later form part of a larger undertaking if need be.

At the end of the year, of the 4679 occupied dwellings (which include huts and caravans) 2680 had a piped main water supply (2470 direct into the house and 210 to a stand pipe) and 1999 were dependent upon wells, the water in 294 cases being piped into the house. 168 houses were connected to a main water supply during the year.

During the year 125 specimens of water were examined. The results of these examinations are given below.

Main Water Supply Ministry of Health Classification				Well Water Supply (including piped into house		
Class 1 Highly Satisfactory	Class 2 Satis-factory	Class 3 Sus-picious	Class 4 Unsatis-factory	Satis-factory	Slightly Con-tamin-ated	Crossly Con-tamin-ated
15	3	—	1	31	32	36

Seven samples were taken for chemical analysis of which 5 were satisfactory and 2 were unsatisfactory.

The details of the water supply of each parish are summarised in the table given on preceding pages. Military establishments are *not* included.

WATER SUPPLY

Parish	Source of Supply	Quantity	Quality	New Works				Remarks
				Proposed for the Future	In preparation	Under construction	Recently constructed	
Ambrosden	Wells	Good	Fair	Bucks. Water Board	—	—	—	Negotiations with War Dept. and Bucks. Water Board for supply from Military mains. Water supply from Bucks. Water Board.
Ardley	Wells	Fair	Poor	—	Main supply from bore-hole	—	—	Bore-hole sunk on housing site to supply village and Fewcott.
Arncott	Mains	Good	Good	—	Improvements to existing scheme	—	—	Bucks. Water Board.
Begbroke	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Blackthorn	Mains	Good	Good	—	Improvements to existing scheme	—	—	Bucks. Water Board and Council bore-hole as an alternative source of supply.
Bletchingdon ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Extension to Enslow	Council bore-hole.
Bucknell	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Deep well, formerly B.B.C., taken over by Council.
Caversfield	Wells and private mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Water from Bicester U.D.C. and R.A.F. mains.
Charlton-on-Otmoor	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Oxford City water	Oxford City water.
Chesterton	(1) Mains (2) Wells	Good Fair	Good Poor	—	—	Main Supply from bore-hole	—	Existing bore-hole supply to huts. Council bore-hole sunk—scheme to village approved by Ministry of Health.

Cottesford	Wells	Poor	Poor	—	—	Main Supply from bore-hole	—	Council bore-hole sunk.
Fencott and Murcott	Wells	Poor	Poor	—	—	Oxford City Water	—	Oxford City extending mains to villages from Charlton-on-Otmoor.
Finmere	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Water from Bucks Water Board main completed 1949.
Fringford	Wells	Poor	Poor	—	Main supply from bore-hole	—	—	Council bore-hole—village scheme approved by Ministry of Health.
Fritwell	Wells	Poor	Poor	—	Main supply from bore-hole	—	—	Bore-hole sunk to supply village. Scheme approved by Ministry of Health.
Godington ...	Mains	Fair	Good	—	—	—	—	Private supply from farm bore-hole.
Gosford and Water Eaton	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Hampton Gay and Poyle	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Hardwick with Tusmore	Mains and wells	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Private supply from bore-hole.
Hethe	Wells	Poor	Fair	—	Main supply from bore-hole	—	—	Small private piped supply from bore-hole. Scheme in preparation to supply village from bore-hole
Horton-cum-Studley	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Bucks Water Board and supply from springs controlled by Council.
Islip	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Kidlington ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Kirtlington	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Supply from private bore-hole. Council may take over scheme.

(*Continued overleaf*)

WATER SUPPLY (*Continued*)

Parish	Source of Supply	Quan-tity	Quality	New Works				Remarks
				Future	In Preparation	Under Con-struction	Recently Con structed	
Launton	Wells	Fair	Poor	—	—	Main supply from bore-hole	—	Council bore-hole sunk—village scheme approved by Ministry of Health.
Lower Heyford ...	Wells	Good	Fair	—	Main supply from bore-hole	—	—	Bore-hole to be sunk—village and Caulcott to be supplied. Supply to a few houses from R.A.F. main supply.
Merton	Wells	Good	Fair	—	Bucks Water Board	—	—	Supply from Bucks. Water Board via W.D. mains in course of preparation.
Middleton Stoney ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Water supply from R.A.F. via Bicester U.D.C. Scheme administered by Jersey Estate.
Mixbury	Wells	Good	Good	—	Bucks. Water Board	—	—	Scheme being prepared—Bucks. Water Board via Brackley R.D.C.
Newton Purcell with Shelswell	Wells	Good	Fair	—	Bucks. Water Board	—	—	Scheme in preparation for extension from Bucks. Water Board mains.
Noke	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City area of supply.
Oddington ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City water.
Piddington	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Bucks. Water Board via W.D. mains.
Shipton-on-Cherwell	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Supply from private bore-hole—and Oxford City.

Somerton	Wells and springs	Good	Fair	—	Main supply from bore-hole	—	—	Council bore-hole sunk—Ministry of Health approved village scheme.
Souldern	Wells	Good	Poor	—	—	Main supply from bore-hole	—	Council bore-hole sunk—Ministry of Health approved scheme to supply village.
Stoke Lyne	Mains and wells	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Council bore-hole for Council houses. Supply from private bore-hole.
Stratton Audley ...	Mains and wells	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Supply from private bore-hole.
Thrupp	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Upper Heyford ...	Wells	Good	Fair	—	Main supply from bore-hole	—	—	Council bore-hole to be sunk—awaiting Ministry of Health approval to village scheme.
Wendlebury ...	Wells	Good	Fair	—	Main supply from Chesterton	—	—	Extension of Chesterton Scheme when that has been completed. Few premises supplied from private bore-hole.
Weston-on-the-Green	Mains and wells	Good	Good	—	Main supply from Charlton-on-Otmoor	—	—	Extension of Oxford City water from Charlton-on-Otmoor. Council bore-hole for Council houses. Supply from private bore-holes.
Yarnton	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.

Sewage Disposal. The two tables given below summarize the drainage arrangements of each parish, their relationship to water supply and any new works planned or under construction. These figures do *not* include military establishments.

SUMMARY OF CLOSET PROVISION AND WATER SUPPLY

Parish	No. of Dwellings including caravans and huts	Total Number of Inhabitants	Number of Houses with Piped Water Supply						Number of houses with Well					
			To stand pipes		Direct into house				External		Piped into house			
							Water Carriage						Water Carriage	
			Chemical Closets	Pail Closets	Chemical Closets	Pail Closets	To Sewer	To Cesspool	Chemical Closets	Pail Closets	Chemical Closets	Pail Closets	To Sewer	To Cesspool
Ambrosden	39	155	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	33	—	—	—	3
Ardley ...	95	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	87	—	—	—	5
Arncott ...	42	136	1	25	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Begbroke	95	439	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	9	—	—	—	—
Blackthorn	73	264	3	54	—	—	—	12	—	4	—	—	—	—
Bletchingdon	156	542	—	—	—	8	—	61	4	68	—	15	—	—
Bucknell	67	242	—	45	—	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caversfield	25	96	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	15	—	—	—	—
Charlton-on-Otmoor	85	288	—	—	—	15	—	42	1	14	1	9	—	3
Chesterton	191	712	—	6	—	—	—	86	—	89	—	—	—	10
Cottesford	53	178	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	41	—	—	—	3
Fencott and Murcott	43	161	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	36	—	—	—	4
Finmere ...	78	294	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	34	—	—	—	—
Fringford ...	116	356	—	—	—	—	—	20	2	91	—	—	—	3
Fritwell ...	159	507	—	—	—	—	—	27	3	129	—	—	—	—
Godington	15	57	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—
Gosford and Water Eaton	85	313	—	2	—	—	—	52	—	31	—	—	—	—
Hampton Gay and Poyle	37	135	—	—	—	—	—	24	1	6	—	3	—	3

Hardwick with Tusmore	27	100	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	12	—	—	—	—
Hethe ...	107	393	—	—	—	—	14	—	4	83	—	—	—	6
Horton-cum-Studley	78	262	—	—	—	16	—	50	2	10	—	—	—	—
Islip ...	186	633	—	—	—	—	125	30	1	10	—	20	—	—
Kidlington	1032	4224	—	—	10	140	184	634	5	38	—	—	—	21
Kirtlington	182	623	—	10	5	25	40	70	—	15	—	—	—	17
Launton ...	176	621	—	—	—	—	22	—	3	128	—	—	23	—
Lower Heyford	128	413	—	—	—	—	14	—	5	99	—	—	—	10
Merton ...	49	148	—	10	—	—	8	—	3	22	—	—	—	6
Middleton Stoney	65	237	—	—	—	—	30	20	2	8	—	—	—	5
Mixbury ...	65	227	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	52	—	—	—	—
Newton Purcell with Shelswell	35	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	27	—	—	—	5
Noke ...	26	93	—	—	—	6	—	8	1	7	—	—	—	4
Oddington	32	118	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	12	—	—	—	—
Piddington	72	252	—	—	—	23	—	16	2	19	—	8	—	4
Shipton-on-Cherwell	64	228	—	—	—	14	—	40	1	9	—	—	—	—
Somerton ...	68	244	—	2	—	—	—	15	2	41	—	8	—	—
Souldern ...	125	451	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	101	—	—	—	20
Stoke Lyne	72	270	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	42	—	10	—	5
Stratton Audley	89	304	—	—	—	—	20	36	3	30	—	—	—	—
Thrupp ...	46	194	—	—	—	12	—	10	1	9	—	14	—	—
Upper Heyford	91	586	—	20	—	—	8	3	4	56	—	—	—	—
Wendlebury	51	178	—	—	—	3	—	4	1	26	—	17	—	—
Weston-on-the-Green	103	372	—	—	—	—	18	—	3	57	—	20	—	5
Yarnton ...	256	737	3	23	—	—	60	151	3	12	—	—	—	4
TOTAL ...	4679	17360	7	203	15	262	575	1618	78	1627	1	124	23	146

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE—NEW WORKS

Parish	New Works				Remarks
	Proposed for the Future	In preparation	Under construction	Recently constructed	
Ambrosden	To W.D. system.	—	—	—	Negotiations in progress with W.D. to accept sewage into military system.
Arncott	To W.D. system.	—	—	—	As Ambrosden.
Blackthorn	To W.D. system.	—	—	—	As Ambrosden.
Bletchingdon	Combined scheme with Kirtlington.	—	—	—	—
Gosford and Water Eaton	—	—	Main sewerage scheme with Kidlington.	—	Combined scheme with Kidlington.
Islip	Small extension of existing system.	—	—	—	—
Kidlington	—	—	Main sewerage scheme.	—	Combined scheme with Gosford and Water Eaton.
Kirtlington	Combined scheme with Bletchingdon.	—	—	—	—
Lower Heyford	—	Improvement to existing works.	—	—	—
Merton	To W.D. system.	—	—	—	As Ambrosden.
Mixbury	Village scheme to be prepared.	—	—	—	—
Souldern	Village scheme to be prepared.	—	—	—	—
Upper Heyford	—	—	Improvement to existing works.	—	—
Yarnton	Combined scheme with Kidlington and Gosford and Water Eaton.	—	—	—	—

SECTION D

HOUSING

New construction since 1945

(a) During 1950

Houses Erected by

Parish	Local Authority						Private Enterprise
	Number	Analysis by Type*					Number
		1	2	3	4	5	
Arncott	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Begbroke	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bletchingdon	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Charlton-on-Otmoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cottisford	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Finmere	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fringford	13	4	5	—	—	4	—
Fritwell	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
Gosford and Water Eaton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Horton-cum-Studley	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Kidlington	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Merton	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Mixbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Noke	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Piddington	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Souldern	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Upper Heyford	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
Yarnton	25	7	18	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	78	11	61	—	2	4	17

**Definitions of Types*:

1. Traditional two bedroom, non-parlour.
2. Traditional three bedroom, parlour.
3. Traditional three bedroom, non-parlour.
4. Pre-fab, three bedroom, parlour (Airey houses).
5. Traditional bungalows.

(b) During 1946-50: See table on following page.

Rural Housing Survey. This Survey which was concerned only with houses rated at £20 and under was completed in 1949 and the detailed figures were given in the Annual Report for that year; the totals are as follows:

Category 1	Satisfactory in all respects	1186
Category 2	Minor defects	1315
Categories 3 and 4	Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement. Appropriate for reconditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.	1113
Category 5	Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense.	383
Houses not inspected. (Already under Demolition Order, i.e. Category 5)		70

(b) *Summary of the Provision of New Houses* 1946–1950

Parish	Houses Erected by															
	Local Authority										Private Enterprise					
	Number completed in year(s)				Number under construction on 31.12.50	Total number completed and under construction	Analysis By Type*					Number completed in year(s)				Number under construction on 31.12.50	Total number completed and under construction
	1946–7	1948	1949	1950			1	2	3	4	5	1946–7	1948	1949	1950		
Ardley	—	—	—	—	6	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arncott	—	—	6	2	—	8	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Begbroke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	5
Bletchingdon ...	14	—	—	—	14	28	6	14	—	—	8	—	—	—	4	—	4
Bucknell	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charlton-on-Otmoor ...	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Chesterton	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottisford	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Finmere	2	—	4	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Fringford	2	—	—	13	1	16	4	8	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fritwell	—	—	8	8	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gosford & Water Eaton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Hampton Gay & Poyle	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hethe	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horton-cum-Studley ...	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islip	—	—	10	—	20	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidlington	37	75	—	—	44	156	22	134	—	—	—	17	2	5	7	4	35
Kirtlington	—	12	10	—	—	22	—	10	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Launton	—	10	12	—	—	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Heyford ...	—	—	14	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Merton	—	—	4	4	4	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mixbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Noke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Piddington	—	—	—	2	4	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipton-on-Cherwell ...	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	2	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerton	2	—	—	—	8	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Souldern	—	2	—	4	8	14	—	10	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stratton Audley ...	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke Lyne	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thrupp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Upper Heyford ...	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Wendlebury	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Weston-on-the-Green	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarnton	—	—	22	25	13	60	16	44	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
TOTALS ...	59	149	114	78	122	522	50	376	—	80	16	23	12	6	17	12	70

Huts and Moveable Dwellings

Number of hut sites	9
Number of occupied huts	70
(Providing 116 units of accommodation)	
Number of caravan sites licensed	Nil
Number of licences issued to station caravans	32

Overcrowding and the demand for new housing. There appears to be little overcrowding by the standards of the Housing Act, 1936, but these are very low and far too many families are obliged to live and to sleep in very inadequate accommodation.

At the end of 1950 there were 1050 applications for Council houses outstanding. This figure does not represent the actual housing needs of the District, as many applications come from outside the area from those who consider they have a better chance of accommodation in this area.

Inspections made, Notices served and Orders made

	Under the Public Health Act, 1936	Under the Housing Act, 1936
Inspections made	2453	2043
Notices served		
Informal	295	176
Statutory	17	7

Housing Act, 1936,	
Section 11	
Demolition Orders served ...	40
Undertakings accepted to make fit	15
Undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation	4
Houses demolished	6
Houses made fit	1
Houses acquired by the Local Authority	—
Sections 12 *and* 25	
No Closing Orders or Clearance Areas were made during the year	

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat inspection is carried out mainly at the Kidlington Bacon Factory which re-opened for slaughtering on 1st October, 1949. Periodical inspections are also made in the butchers' shops of the area. The inspections are made by the qualified Meat Inspectors.

Carcases inspected and condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	32906
Number Inspected	—	—	—	—	32906
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	41
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	471
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.6%
Tuberculosis Only					
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	21
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	2755
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	8.4%

Condemned Food

The following food-stuffs were condemned and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption:

		lbs.	Tins	Bottles
21	Whole Pigs (Tuberculosis)	3444		
18	,, (Moribund—internal haemorrhage) ...	3271		
9	,, (Carcinoma)	1843		
5	,, (Jaundice)	655		
3	,, (Multiple abscesses)	582		
2	,, (Pleurisy and pneumonia)	277		
2	,, (Swine erysipelas)	381		
1	,, (Internal haemorrhage and pleurisy) ...	166		
1	,, (Pneumonia—septicaemia)	145		
923	Pigs Heads (Tuberculosis)	14771		
1½	,, (Sour and putrid)...	20		
1	,, (Abscesses)	16		
2521	Pigs Mesenteric Fats, etc. (Tuberculosis)	51579		
1	,, ,, (Congestion)	25		
618	Pigs Hearts and Lungs (Tuberculosis)	1997		
59	,, ,, (Congestion)	193		
4	,, ,, (Sour and putrid)	12		
2	,, ,, (Pleurisy and pneumonia)	7		
2	,, ,, (Pleurisy)	7		
2	,, ,, (Abscesses)	5		
30	prs Pigs Lungs (Tuberculosis)...	91		
1	,, (Congestion)	4		
363	Pigs Livers (Tuberculosis)	1139		
101	,, (Cirrhosis)	376½		
28	,, (Congestion)	112		
10	,, (Distomatosis)	36		
4	,, (Jaundice)	15½		
4	,, (Sour and putrid)	14		
2	,, (Abscesses)	8½		
2	,, (Degenerated)	8		

252	Pigs Kidneys (Encysted)	42½		
10	,, (Sour and putrid)	1¾		
5	,, (Nephritis)	10 ozs.		
12	Pigs Spleens (Sour and putrid)	4		
6	Pieces Pork (Sour and putrid)	3		
	Pigs Tenderloin (Sour and putrid)	9		
	,, (Abscesses)	2		
	,, (Excessive bruising)	4		
	Pigs Terderloin Fat (Carcinoma)	2		
	Pigs Fore-end (Tuberculosis)	39		
	Pigs Fore-lock (Bruised)	10½		
	Pigs Fleck (Sour and putrid)	5		
	Pigs Spine, breast and neck bone (Sour and putrid)	4		
	Pigs Back (Sour and putrid)	2		
	Pigs Bones	32		
	Side of Pork (Excessive bruising)	3		
	Cheese (Mouldy and maggoty)	1748		
	Tinned Milk (Tins blown—contents putrid)		240	
	,, (Solid condition)		120	
	Tinned Meat and Gravy (Tins blown—contents putrid)		113	
	,, Beef and Vegetable (Tins blown—contents putrid)		48	
	,, Luncheon Meat (Tins blown—contents putrid)		46	
	,, Spaghetti and Sausage (Tins blown—contents putrid)		27	
	,, Corned Beef (Tins blown—contents putrid)		8	
	,, Veal and Ham Loaf (Tins blown—contents putrid)		5	
	,, Minced Beef Loaf (Tins blown—contents putrid)		4	
	,, Sheeps' Tongues (Tins blown—contents putrid)		3	
	,, Chopped Braised Kidneys (Tins blown—contents putrid)		3	
	,, Steak and Kidney Pudding (Tins blown—contents putrid)		1	
	,, Boneless Fore-end Pork (Tins blown—contents putrid)		1	
	,, Apricot Conserve (Tins pierced—contents putrid)		2	
	,, Vegetable Casserole (Tins pierced—contents putrid)		2	
	,, Ham (Tins blown—contents putrid)	21½		
	Fish—haddock fillets (Decomposition)	495		
	Fish—halibut (Putrid)	247		
	Imported Beef (Bone taint)	59		
	English Beef (Excessive bruising)	50		
	,, (Bone taint)	45		
	Part of Hind-quarter of Beef (Bone taint)	10		
	Horlicks Malted Milk (Deteriorated)	290		
	Bemax (Deteriorated)	182		
	Sprulax (Deteriorated)	99		
	Benger's Food (Deteriorated)	43½		
	Anchovy Sauce (Deteriorated)			63
	Sausages (Sour and putrid)	100		
	Polish Country Sausage (Mouldy and sour)	100		
	Dried Peas (Mouldy and maggoty)	50		

Hotels and Restaurants. All restaurants, hotel kitchens and cafes in the district have been regularly inspected during the year and some improvements effected as a result. The standard of hygiene has been raised but there is still room for further improvement.

The general public, although the majority appreciates high standards of food handling, will endure low standards in a catering establishment rather than risk unpleasantness by making a complaint. The individual customer, however, can, if he will, play an important part in the campaign for clean food handling; first, by refusing to accept the low standards of many catering establishments and by complaining about unhygienic handling and serving of food and inadequate or dirty crockery and equipment, and secondly, by notifying the Public Health Department of establishments where the hygienic standards are consistently low. A caterer will soon attempt to remedy conditions which are the subject of frequent complaints by his customers, and the officers of the Public Health Department will take all action within their power to raise hygienic standards in all cases which come to their notice.

Ice cream. The system of sampling introduced in July 1949 was extended during the year and 239 samples of ice-cream taken from the 29 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream were submitted for laboratory examination. The samples were graded as follows:

Grade	1	2	3	4	All Grades
No. of Samples ...	122	87	26	4	239
Percentage	51	36	11	2	100
1949 Samples Percentage ...	16	30	36	28	100

Retailers are notified of the result of the examination of each sample taken and in some cases, when their samples have been consistently unsatisfactory, they have changed the source of their supply to one which could be better relied upon. When the grading of a sample is below Grade 2 a copy of the Laboratory report is also sent to the Public Health Department of the area in which the ice-cream was manufactured. In certain instances copies of reports are sent to the manufacturers themselves.

The above table is strong evidence that regular sampling can in a short time raise the quality of ice-cream offered for sale in a district and the Senior Sanitary Inspector and his staff are to be congratulated on the excellent results which have been obtained.

(The improvement has continued in 1951. During the first six months 153 samples were taken, 88% of which were reported as Grade 1, 10% as Grade 2, 2% as Grade 3 and none as Grade 4.)

Food Poisoning. No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year

	Number of cases notified M	Number of cases notified F
Scarlet Fever	7	5
Whooping Cough	27	32
Measles	53	54
Poliomyelitis	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary ...	11	4	1	3	7	2	3	—
Non-Pulmonary ...	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—

FACTORIES ACT 1937

(a) *Inspections of Factories*

	Number in Register	Inspection made	Written Notices served	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ...	5	9	—	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	22	31	—	—
3. Other Premises	3	3	—	—
TOTAL	30	43	—	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948—SECTION 47

No action was taken under this Section of this Act during the year.